The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,077.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1871. [Annual Subscription in Advance from 1st October 1871.....Rupees Forty-five Ditto ditto from 1st January 1872.....Rupees Forty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The reduction in the rates of Inland Postage on Newspapers by one-half came into operation from the 1st October, and the *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who are thus put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*.....	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

Now Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	" 2 8
Third do	" 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	" 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	3 As. per line.
Second do	4½ " "
Third and succeeding.....	2½ " "

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fortnight.

The Steam-ship SATARA, 1,227 Tons, 250 H.P., Commander J. S. Ballantyne, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 28th Oct. 1871, at noon.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	24	Leave Tuticorin .....
" Rutnagherry	25	" Colombo .....
" Vingorla	25	" Galle .....
" Carwar	26	" Negapatam .....
" Mangalore	27	" Madras .....
" Cannanore	28	" Coconada .....
" Tellicherry	28	" Visagapatam .....
" Calicut	9	" Bimlipatam .....
" Beypore	29	" Gopanapore .....
" Cochin	30	" False Point .....
" Alleppy	31	Arrive CALCUTTA .....

Nov.	
" Colombo	2
" Galle	3
" Negapatam	6
" Madras	8
" Coconada	10
" Visagapatam	11
" Bimlipatam	11
" Gopanapore	12
" False Point	13
Arrive CALCUTTA	14

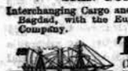
This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Nellgherrie Districts, Baugalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussora, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, MAHOMERAH, and BUSSORAH.

The Steam-ship CASHMERE, 1,028 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Ayers, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 16th October, at noon.

Oct.		Nov.
Leave BOMBAY	16	Leave BUSSORAH .....
" Kurrachee	20	" Fao .....
" Bushire	21	" Linga .....
" Muscat	23	" Bunder Abbas .....
" Bunder Abbas	25	" Muscat .....
" Linga	27	" Guadur .....
" Fao	31	" Kurrachee .....

Nov.	
" Fao	3
" Bushire	4
" Linga	7
" Bunder Abbas	8
" Muscat	10
" Guadur	12
" Kurrachee	15
Arrive BUSSORAH	1
Arrive BOMBAY	18

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at noon.

The Steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 23rd October, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KUTCH AND KATTYWAR COASTS AND KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION Co. (Limited) will DESPATCH a STEAMER as above EVERY FORTNIGHT, touching at the following Ports:—

Leave Bombay	Tuesday	Arrive Porebunder.....	Friday
Arrive Diu	Wednesday	" Dwarka	Saturday
" Veraval	do	" Kutch Mandvi..	do
" Mangarole ...	Thursday	" Kurrachee	Sunday.

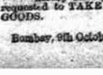
The Steam-ship MARTABAN, 515 tons, 110 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched, according to the above table, on TUESDAY, the 17th October, at 4 P.M.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To leave about the 22nd instant.)



THE favourite Passenger Steam Ship EARL KING, 1,088 registered tons, 250 nominal Horse Power, 1,350 effective, John Steele, Commander.

This Steamer, well known in the China trade, is specially noted for great speed and excellence of accommodation for Passengers. The late passage from London was accomplished in 28 days, including detention in the Canal. Rates are—

1st Class to Liverpool	£55
Do. Suez	32

For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th October 1871.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company intends from October next to despatch every month a Steamer from TRIESTE to BOMBAY and *vice versa*. These Steamers have limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers. The rates for Cabin Passengers include food and table wine transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage. For Baggage in excess 54 per Ton is charged.

The Steamer SPHINX, 1,400 tons, will be despatched from Bombay on or about the 7th November.

PASSENGER RATES FROM BOMBAY:

	Cabin.	Deck, with Food.
To Aden.....	£16	£ 7-13
To Suez	£28	£13- 7
To Port Said.....	£30	£14- 6
To Trieste.....	£40	£19- 0

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

THERE is also a weekly service by MAIL STEAMERS between Alexandria and Trieste, and *vice versa*, in conjunction with the P. & O. Co.'s Mail Steamers to and from Suez. The Austrian Lloyd's Mail Steamers leave Alexandria direct for Trieste immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles, and the voyage to Trieste is much more agreeable, it being a soothing trip full of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the Port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ days, and the Company's best Steamers are employed on this Line, which are built expressly for this service, with special regard to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, and have on each an experienced Surgeon on board. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting routes, occupying from three days six hours to five days to London, at an expense varying from £7 to £15.

Passengers by the P. & O. Co.'s steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's steamers from Alexandria to Southampton, at a charge of 10s. per cwt., for the regulated allowance of 3 cwt., and of 30s. per cwt. for excess weight (both exclusive of duties) through Egypt, to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned grants also passage tickets for the steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste, and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

PASSENGER RATES FROM ALEXANDRIA TO TRIESTE.

First Class.....£13 | Second Class.....£9

Children under 10 years at Half Fare; under 2 years, Free.

REDUCED FARES FOR FAMILIES, consisting of not less than 3 adult members travelling together:—First Class, £10-16 per head; Second Class, £7-10 per head.

Personal Baggage allowed Free: 1st Class 200 lbs., 2nd Class 120 lbs., overweight 10s. per 100 lbs.

Railway tickets from SUEZ to ALEXANDRIA, with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. & O Co.:—First Class, £3: Second Class, £2. Children over 3 and under 10 years at Half Fare. Free Baggage—1st Class 3 cwt., 2nd Class 200 lbs., overweight 7s. per cwt.

In conjunction with the Austrian Lloyd, Cargo for Trieste and Venice can be booked through from Bombay by the P. & O. Co., and via Bombay from the various ports touched at by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company.

TRANSHIPMENT SERVICE AT PORT SAID.

GOODS for Trieste, Venice, Odessa, and Ports on the Syrian, Turkish and Greek Coasts, shipped by Steamers under any Flag whatever from Japanese, Chinese and Indian Ports bound to Mediterranean or British Ports, via Suez Canal, are received and transhipped by the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Port Said, and forwarded to their destination by the Company's regular lines of Steamers.

For further particulars, and for freight and passage, apply to the Agency of the Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Manager.

Bombay, 12, Meadow Street, 11th September 1871.

NOTICE.—Consignees per s.s. ALONZO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the VESSEL, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY at once of their respective GOODS.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Saturday, the 14th October, at 8 P.M., from Masagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. DELHI (2,178 tons and 400 H.P.), Captain C. J. Wilkinson, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Brindisi, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Genoa, Naples, and Havre, Liverpool or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Masagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Masagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

REDUCTION OF FARES.

The Rates of Passage Money have been reduced as follows:—

To BRINDISI .....First Class Rs. 200 Second Class Rs. 300
To SOUTHAMPTON. " " 650 " " 350

Exclusive of Wines and Liquors, and the transit through Egypt.

All Children under 3 years of age, free; above 3 and under 10, half fare.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. HINDOSTAN (3,113 tons and 580 H.P.), Captain N. Roskell, will be despatched for the above Ports on THURSDAY, the 26th Oct., leaving Masagon at noon on that day, and carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before 11 A.M. on Tuesday, the 24th October.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE splendid new Steamer EUXINE, 1,306 Tons, Captain Robert Chapman, has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will sail on the 13th October.

Rates of Passage are—

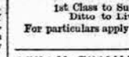
1st Class to Suez.....	£35 } Exclusive of Wines.
Ditto to Liverpool	£50 }

For particulars apply to

LAWRENCE & Co.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA. The regular Steamers leave

GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden.....	£22	£15	.....	£4
Suez	36	22	.....	8
Port Said.....	38	24	.....	9
Alexandria.....	39	25	.....	9-10
Messina	50	34	.....	14
Naples	50	34	.....	14
Leghorn	50	34	.....	14
Genoa	50	34	.....	14
Marseilles(transhipment at Genoa)...	52	35	.....	14-10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay:—

INDIA, on WEDNESDAY, 1st NOVEMBER 1871.
ARABIA, on FRIDAY, 1st DECEMBER 1871.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

THE Steam-ship PEARL, W. Morrison, Commander, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th October, a 4 P.M., positively, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave BOMBAY	..Wednesday.	Leave COCHIN	Tuesday.
" Rutnagherry.	Thursday.	" Beypore	..Wednesday.
" Vingorla	do.	" Calicut	do.
" Goa	..Friday.	" Tellicherry	..Thursday.
" Carwar	do.	" Cannanore	do.
" Compta	do.	" Mangalore	..Friday.
" Mangalore	Saturday.	" Compta	do.
" Cannanore	..Sunday.	" Carwar	..Saturday.
" Tellicherry	do.	" Goa	do.
" Calicut	do.	" Vingorla	do.
" Beypore	do.	" Rutnagherry	Sunday.
Arrive COCHIN	..Monday.	Arrive BOMBAY	..Monday.

For Freight and Passage apply to

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,

No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent.

NOTICE.—Consignees per ship CITY OF MANCHESTER, arrived from Glasgow, are requested to DESPATCH BOATS to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS; otherwise the same will be landed by the Captain, without further intimation, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th October 1871.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS. Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 10, 13, and 16 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & CO.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,
Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS VIA BOMBAY.

PASSAGES to SUEZ and EUROPE engaged and BAGGAGE Received and Shipped.

PAY and FUND ALLOWANCES realized.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable in EGYPT and throughout EUROPE.

BANK of ENGLAND NOTES, SOVEREIGNS, and NAPOLEONS supplied.

BILLS GRANTED on MESSRS. GRINDLAY AND CO., LONDON, at the EXCHANGE of the DAY.

APPROVED DRAFTS on CALCUTTA and MADRAS, on demand, and GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle of Payment received at par.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

Correspondents:
GRINDLAY & Co., London. GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY, No 25, Apollo Street.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.

AUCTION SALE of a Stock of Machinery used for preparing Patent Ice by the Ice Factory of Girgaum and the most valuable Freehold Properties, known by the name of Patent Ice Factory, situated at Girgaum Back Road.

Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., are favoured with instructions from the Liquidators of the Central Bank of Western India to submit to sale by Public Auction, at the above place, on a day which will be hereafter notified, the whole of that varied and most useful stock of Machinery and also the most valuable Freehold Properties

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 13th October 1871.

G'S LINIMENT,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

MANGE AND OTHER SKIN DISEASES

IN HORSES, DOGS, AND CATTLE GENERALLY.

It will in a few applications cure the most inveterate Mange, and at the same time restore the hair to its natural state.

Per Bottle, Rs. 2.

TESTIMONIALS.

Owing to the great expense of advertising we are compelled to insert only those most recently received. They were entirely unsolicited.

Thanks to two Bottles of G.'s Liniment, I have just succeeded in curing two Greyhounds afflicted with Mange. The poor animals had been suffering for more than a year; they are now both quite well. I can strongly recommend this Ointment to the different Shikaries of this country.

(Sd). W. H. De M.

I used the bottle of G.'s Liniment on three cases of Malabar Itch with great success.

(Writer, a well-known Bombay Physician.)

I have just succeeded, with a bottle of G.'s Liniment, in curing a dog of chronic Mange. For the past eighteen months all endeavours to get the hair to grow, or the animal to look respectable, have been fruitless.

It is indeed a great boon to people having dogs or horses in this country.

(Writer, a well-known Government Electrician.)

Will you give bearer another bottle of G.'s Liniment. The first has done my dog a great deal of service, and I hope to cure it of one of the worst cases of Red Mange I have seen.

(Writer, a gentlemen high in position in the B. B. & C. I. Railway.)

I have tried G.'s Liniment, and it has effected a wonderful cure on a dog of mine. He was covered with spots, and constantly breaking out in small sores, from the effect, I believe, of his blood being poisoned from the bite of a pantiar. He is now quite well. I cannot too strongly recommend the Ointment.

(Writer, a Lieut-Colonel in Staff Corps, and a well-known chikarry.)

Sole Preparers on behalf of the Proprietor,

D. S. KEMP and Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

HELLER'S WONDERS.

THIS EVENING, FRIDAY, OCT. 13TH.

FOURTH APPEARANCE OF THE GREAT SOMATIC CONJUROR, BRILLIANT PLANIST, and HUMOURIST.

The Last Night of this Programme.

No part of the Wonders will be introduced after once withdrawn.

LAST NIGHT of the present Wonders,
LAST NIGHT of the present Musical Sketches,
LAST NIGHT of the Mystery.

MISS HAYDEE HELLER in her Unfathomable Mystery.

LAST NIGHT OF THIS PROGRAMME.

For full particulars see Programmes.

Box-Office open at 9 A.M. at Soundy & Co.'s.

Mr. Heller will perform EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK, DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 5; STALLS, Rs. 3; UPPER CIRCLE, Rs. 2

Doors open at 8; commence at 9.

Carriages can be ordered at 11.

THE ASSASSIN ABDOOLAH.

CARTES DE VISITE of this VILLAIN, photographed by Messrs. BOURNE and SHEPHERD, Rs. 1. Free by Post. A few large size Portraits, Rs. 2.

SOUNDY AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

CHURCH SERVICES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

HYMNS, ANCIENT AND MODERN.

BAGSTER'S BIBLES

BOUND AND ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTATION.

CHEAP LITERATURE, in Great Variety.

WEALE'S SERIES OF RUDIMENTARY WORKS.

STANDARD WORKS in Law, Medicine, and other Sciences, always on hand.

INDESTRUCTIBLE BOOKS FOR CHILDREN.

IMRAY'S CHARTS, *mounted on Cloth.*

COMPLETE CATALOGUE OF BOOKS FOR SALE IS NOW READY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

Just Published,

RUSSELL REYNOLDS'S SYSTEM of MEDICINE. Vol. III.—Local Diseases. Rs. 15-12.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

LETTS'S DIARIES, 1872.

ALL SIZES AND PRICES.

Lists on application to

Messrs. LETTS, SON & Co.'s AGENTS,

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PURE WATER.

SPENCER'S MAGNETIC FILTER.

The only Filter that will purify water

Constantly and Abundantly.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No. 1 with Wicker covering for Travellers, Rs. 32.

A discount of 10 per cent, Cash with Ord-r.

A Pamphlet, descriptive of the discovery, with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities, post-free on application.

The Undersigned will be glad to send the above Filter on trial, to be returned if not approved.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BINOCULAR FIELD GLASSES.—The Undersigned invite attention to their stock of the above, adapted to every kind of work, comprising instruments by the best makers, varying in Price from as. 38.

HAND MAGNIFIERS or READING GLASSES, with German Silver Frame and Ebony Handle, most useful for the examination of Photographs, and for the assistance of defective sight generally.

With lens 2 inches in diameter	Rs	2 8
Do 2½ ditto ditto		3 8
Do 3 ditto ditto		5 0
Do 4 ditto ditto		7 0

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

PURE WATER,

Constantly and in Abundance,

may be insured by the use of

THE MAGNETIC FILTER.

No. 1, Rs. 20; No. 2, Rs. 28; No. 3, Rs. 38.

No 1 with Wicker work covering for Travellers, Rs. 32.

The Undersigned have the utmost confidence in recommending these Filters, and are willing to send them upon trial for any reasonable time.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET,

BOMBAY,

EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE just received an entire NEW STOCK of LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES, a few of which we enumerate below:—

LADIES'

French and English Kid Bootees.
Ditto ditto Boots.
Cashmere Boots, in Black, Brown, and Drab, to fasten over instep with elastic Bands, with and without Heels.
Glove Kid and Cashmere House Boots.
White Kid and Jean Boots, with and without Heels.
Glazed Kid Shoes, with Heels and Rosetts.

A splendid assortment of Rozetts.

GENTLEMEN'S

Enamelled Napoleon and Brown Hide Boots.
Calf Prerequarters or Butcher Boots.
Glove Kid Elastic-side Boots, 1 rose.
Do do ditto ditto with Patent Golosh, Dress.
All Patent ditto ditto Dress.
All Cantck ditto ditto Parade.
Kid Top Calf Golosh ditto Walking.
Calf Crochet Boots, Elastic-sides Double Soles,
Calf Shoe Log Boots to Lace, and with Hook Fastenings.
Brown Hide ditto ditto ditto
Brown Calf Elastic-side Boots, Walking.
Canvas ditto do ditto
Buckskin ditto ditto ditto
Glove Kid, Patent Calf, Calfskin, Brown Calf, and Canvas Shoes, with Elastic-sides and to Lace.

A large assortment of Slippers.

Gaiters, in Brown Hide and Waterproof Canvas, with Button and Loop Fastenings.

BOYS' BOOTS.

In Calfskin and Enamelled Leather.
Children's Boots and Shoes, in great variety.

CROQUET,

By JAQUES and other Makers,

At Rs. 14, 18, 20, 25, 28, 30, 33, 42, 45, per set, with Rules and all Requisites,

COMPLETE IN CASE,

(Subject to a discount of As. 2 on each Rupee for Cash Payment).

ON SALE BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

COOL SLEEP!

IN THE HOT WEATHER.

Real rest and refreshment obtained by covering the bed with a

CHINA GRASS MAT,

Soft, Cool, and Clean (can be washed).

A supply, just received, on sale at—Cash Rs. 7-8; Credit Rs. 8-8

BY

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

Messrs. BOURNE & SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS

OF

SIMLA AND CALCUTTA,

Have the pleasure to announce that a branch of their business

WILL BE OPENED IN

BOMBAY,

ON 1ST NOVEMBER 1871,

on the premises in RAMPART ROW, recently vacated by the National Bank of India.

NOTICES.

THIRTEEN YEARS' ESTABLISHMENT.

P. BYRAMJEE,
HOUSE AGENT,
22, RAMPART ROW,
ADJOINING THE POST OFFICE.

Please look for a LIST of BUNGALOWS, OFFICES, and RESIDENCES, in Monday's, Thursday's, and Saturday's

BOMBAY GAZETTE and TIMES of INDIA.

THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1825.

CONSTITUTED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE COMPANY'S BUSINESS YEAR will CLOSE on 15TH NOVEMBER 1871, and intending to secure the advantage of this year's entry to the Profit Scheme, Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before that date. The next Division of Profits will take place in 1875.

Agents at Bombay,

THE LONDON, ASIATIC, AND AMERICAN COMPANY, Ld.

EAST INDIA PRESS COMPANY, Limited.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this COMPANY will be HELD, at the Office in Rampart Row, on FRIDAY, the 13th October, at 3 P.M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolutions passed at the Special Meeting held on Wednesday, the 13th September last.

By Order of the Directors,
A. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 28th September 1871.

GIRLS' SCHOOL at PANCHGUNNY.—Miss. SCOTT begs to inform the Public that she has OPENED a GIRLS' SCHOOL at PANCHGUNNY, where a good English Education will be given. Besides having the benefit of a good climate, the Children will be well cared for. For particulars please address Miss. SCOTT, Lionel Cottage, Panchgunny.

Panchgunny, 11th October 1871.

NOTICE.—DESIGNS with SPECIFICATIONS are hereby invited, for a MARKET (Materials, Wood, and Iron), for Meat, Fish, Vegetables, and Fruit—Cost NOT TO EXCEED TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND RUPEES.

A Premium of Three Hundred Rupees will be paid to the person whose Design will be approved of by the Municipal Commissioner. The Designs, &c., to reach this Office before the 1st of MARCH 1872.

For any further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission, Upper Sind.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Sukkur, 30th August 1871.

NOTE.

The above date for submitting Plans and Specifications to the Secretary, Sukkur Municipal Commission, is hereby ALTERED to NOT LATER than the 1st of JANUARY 1872.

JOHN EDWARD HODGSON, Secretary,
Sukkur Municipal Commission.

PORT TRUST LAND SALES.—NOTICE is hereby given, that certain PLOTS of LAND, on the Elphinstone Land Estate, near the Mugdi Bridge, will shortly be put up for SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION, under the orders of Government.

A Plan of the Land in question is being prepared, and this, with the Conditions of Sale, will shortly be ready at the Office of the Undersigned, who is also authorized to receive offers of purchase by Private Contract.

JOHN RYAN,
Traffic Manager, Govt. Bunders.

Carnac Bunder, 4th October 1871.

NEW STOCK.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO.

Beg to inform their Constituents that they have RECEIVED

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK

OF GOODS.

MESSRS. BADHAM AND CO,

BY APPOINTMENT

TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,

Will continue to SELL at the following LOW RATES.

		Rs.	a.
HOSIERY.....	Fine Brown Cotton Half Hose, per doz ...	10	0
	Fine Mixed Colours.....	11	0
	Fine Fancy Stripes	14	0
	Fine Super Colours	16	0
HOSIERY.....	Fine Merino Half Hose, per doz.....	16	0
	Fine Super Merino.....	18	0
	Knickerbockers, Ribbed, per pair	4	0
HOSIERY.....	Fine Merino Under-vests, ½ dozen for	20	0
	Fine Super India Gauze.....	26	0
SHIRTS.....	Badham's Oxford Cloth, six for	36	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool, six for	50	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool, six for	18	0
	Badham's French Cambric, six for.....	27	8
	Badham's White Zephyr Shirts, six for ...	30	0
COLLARS.....	Shakespeare, per doz	6	8
	Dux, per doz	6	8
	West End, per doz	6	8
	Fall Mall, per doz.	6	8
SLEEPING SUITS	Badham's Oxford Cloth.....	11	0
	Badham's Pure All Wool	18	0
	Badham's Silk and Wool	18	0
	Badham's Spun Silk	22	0
OVERLAND SUITS	Badham's Blue Serge Suits	30	0
	Badham's Overland Suit	20	0
	Badham's Travelling Suit.....	20	0
HATS	Lincoln and Bennett's Black Velvet Hats.	14	0
	Lincoln and Bennett's Drab Shell	12	0
	Ellwood's Drab Shell.....	5	0
	Black Felt Lois	6	8
	Black Felt Worthing	6	8
	Black Felt Derby	6	8
	Black Felt Cantab	6	8
	Drab Felt Cantab	6	8
HELMETS	Regulation White Helmets, with brass Chin Straps.....	18	8
	White Helmets, for Civilians	16	8
	White Hunting Hats, Badham's	14	0
BRACES	Best Indiarubber.....	2	0
	Best Clarence.....	2	0
	Best Cantab	2	0
SCARFS.....	Duke of Edinburgh	2	12
	The Campbell Bow	1	8
	The Windsor's	2	8
	The Royal "Satin"	2	12
TIES	Black Eglinton.....	1	8
	Black Tom Thumb	1	8
	Coloured Eglinton	1	8
	Coloured Tom Thumb.	1	4
	White Dress Ties	0	8
HANDKERCHIEFS	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, per doz ...	5	0
	Fine White Cambric, Hemmed, Coloured Borders	5	0
	Fine Irish Cambric.....	10	0
HOUSEHOLD LINEN	Damask Linen Table Cloths, Damask Napkins, Sheeting (Double and Single).		
JEWELLERY...	Gold Links, Solitaires, Shirt Studs, Pins, &c.		
TRUNKS, &c....	Overland Trunks, Portmanteaus, Courier Bags, Rugs, Straps, Bags, &c.		

BADHAM AND CO.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,

WINE MERCHANTS,

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA, UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

BOMBAY BRANCH, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

N.B.—In all instances we guarantee the quality and purity of our Wines and Spirits, and agree to take back, or exchange, any that may not be approved,

OUR QUOTATIONS for SPARKLING WINES are for GOOD DELIVERY from our Godowns; the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

CHAMPAGNES.

Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.
34 0	Cordon Bleu, a pure, light dry Wine	32 0
43 0*	Light Dry Sillery, more body	39 0
49 0	Gold Neck, with * (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, very dry and choice	44 0
49 0	No. 1 Gold Neck, dry, 1st quality, extremely delicate	44 0
49 0	No. 2 Gold Neck, very dry, ditto ditto.....	44 0
49 0	No. 3 Gold Neck, extra dry, ditto ditto.....	44 0
49 0	No. 4 Gold Neck, the driest Wine ever imported into this country, 1st quality, extremely delicate. The peculiar dryness of Nos. 2 and 3 find favour at the Principal Mess Tables and Clubs of Europe	44 0
	Double Magnums, 1st quality, very dry. Each bottle is equal to 4 ordinary quarts. Packed 4 in case each case	64 0 per case

** Most of the above in pints at Rs. 3 extra per case of 2 doz.

HALF PINTS Champagne at Rs. 10, Rs. 13, and Rs. 16 per dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended.....	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz.....	33 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil extra superior.....	39 0

SPARKLING HOCKS.

36 0	Crown Brand, fine, recommended.....	32 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant.....	40 0

STILL HOCKS.

17 0	Light Hock, a

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET dull; very little doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

No. of Shares.	Nomi. value & sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
10,000	100	all	4 p.ct.	Agra Bank	99
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 nl.
10,000	500	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	690
10,000	500	100	6 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	1854
15,250	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,400
10,000	250	all	4 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. L. & China	270
40,000	275	all	10 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	360 nl.
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C	150
57,060	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	91
16,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	475

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	212-3-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	235
.....	£20	109-1-9	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
.....	£20	48-19-2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,060	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
.....	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,050	5,000	all	Rs. 73	Colaba Land Co	1,500
8,000	100	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	140
750	2,000	2,000	Nil.	Mazagon Land	930
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Worli Camning Land Company, Limited	300

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	1s. 11⅛d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	1s. 11 11/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	1s. 11 13/16d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	2s.
Calcutta	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100 Par.
Do.	90 Do. do.	99⅝
Madras	At sight	100⅛
Do.	30 days' sight	100
China	60 Do. do.	225

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-12
Bank of England Notes		10-12
Carolus		290
Mexican Dollars		220
Five-Franc Pieces		203
Bar Silver		109 nl
Gold Leaf		16-13-6
Bar Gold 10 oz. English		16-14
Australian Gold		16-14-6
Government Securities		5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills		6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112¾
Five per cent	102¼
Four per cent	99¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	107
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	106
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan Bonds Rate	114
Do. Do. Market Rate	114
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	125

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—12TH OCTOBER, 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 12th October, 11-59 A.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 51 minutes

Via Turkey, 11th October, 3-49 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 22 hours 32 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 12 h October, 2-45 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 50 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Turkey, 11th October, 8-25 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 6 hours 2 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 11th October, 7-24 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 20 hours 15 minutes

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 11th to 9 P.M. of the 12th October is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Kurrachee	1 8	0 5
" Calcutta	7 9	0 5
" Madras	0 29	0 1

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 12th Oct., 9 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom, via Russia, 12th Oct., 2-25 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th Oct., 6-30 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 11th Oct., 2-23 P.M.; via Turkey, 11th Oct., 7-24 P.M. Cable right to Pao; Turkish line right to Pera; Persian line right to London.

LONDON, 12th Oct., 2 P.M.—Latest date received Calcutta, 12th, 12-35 P.M.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—12TH OCTOBER.

London	Cotton	£2 15s. Nom.
	Cases	£2 15s.
	Seeds	£2 7s. 6d. to £210s.
	Iron-Ships Cotton	£2 10s. 0d. to £2 12s. 6d.
Liverpool	Wooden Ships	£2 7s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£1 10s. 0d.
	Seeds	£2 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland	Steamers	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 7s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 17s. 6d. to £3 2s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 8 to 9 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 2050 30 per chest
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 6 per bale
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 19 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
12	Stockbridge	Congdon	Calcutta, August 12.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
12	Ellora (s)	Babot	China, &c.
	Sir John Lawrence (s)	Hillcoat	Muscat.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Alonzo, to Liverpool.
Brig Futtay Sultan, to Jeddà and Hoodoodà.

HOOGHLY.

ARRIVAL.

Oct.			
9	Baroda (s)	Hall	Suez, September 17.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.			
9	Bangalore (s)	.....	.....
	Phœnix	.....	.....

DAILY IMPORTS.—12TH OCTOBER.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Alonzo (s), 4,397 bars iron and 89 bundles round iron, Edward Bates & Co.

City of Brussels (s), 1 case American tobacco, J Sawoo & Co.

FROM LONDON.

Sam Mendel, 1 hhd brandy, Payne & Co.

Albert Victor, 10 cases yellow metal sheets, J Varjeevandass; 100 cases French foolscap paper, H Clason & Co.

FROM GLASGOW.

By of Manchester, 50 cases sulphuric acid, B Lulloobhoy

DAILY EXPORTS.—12TH OCTOBER.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Callirrhoe, 72 bales wool, S Currimbhoy; 200 bales cotton, L Ramdyall; 11 bales cotton, D Goolraz; 5 bales cotton, H Premchund.

Pericles, 29 bales old rags, N Abdoola.

Euxine, (s), 46 bales cotton, P Bhugwan; 55 bales cotton, John Campbell & Co; 7 bales cotton, S Shroccurson; 30 bales cotton, M Lukhmidas.

Khedive, (s), 1,050 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Delhi (s), 26 bags jumalgotas, S Mooljee; 52 bales cotton, V H Goodway; 50 bales cotton, D Merwanjee.

Ezi King (s), 7 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 7 bales hides, C Hoosen; 28 bales cotton, V Nathoo; 500 bags myrabolams, S S Narreewalla; 2,0.0 bundles coir yarn, S Mooljee.

Alonzo (s), 656 frails wet date, Stearns, Hobart, & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khedive (s), 475 packages coffee, B Vizboocandas; 59 bundles hides, U Dattoo.

Delhi (s), 1 box mask, Ritchie, Steuart, & Co; 1 box shawls, S M A Latiff; 201 pieces E teetis, B Vullyboy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Khedive (s), 200 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Delhi (s), 1 bundle shawls, A O Oolla.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 12th Oct, 11 AM—Weather fine, wind light, thermometer 80, barometer 29-94.

MANGALORE, 12th Oct, 12 NOON—Weather fair, thermometer 82, rainfall 4 cents.

VINGORLA, 12th Oct, 11 AM—Weather clear, wind south-west, thermometer 83, rainfall 3 cents.

CANNANORE, 12th Oct, 10 AM—Weather cloudy, wind south-west, thermometer 78, barometer 29 980.

TUTICORIN, 12th Oct, 11 A.M.—Weather cloudy, wind north-east, thermometer 86 barometer 29-702.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 12.

Howard, Captain, 18th Hussars, on leave, from Secundrabad.

Duck, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.

Warden, Lieutenant-Colonel, Staff Corps, on leave, from Poona.

Sheppard, Major, 2nd Grenadiers, on leave, from Poona.

Brou hton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal Infantry, on leave, from Jubbulpore.

DEPARTURE.—OCTOBER 12.

Smith, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on leave, to Matheran.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, Oct. 12.)

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

MR H N B Erskine, Acting Collector of Khandeish, is appointed to act as Political Agent, with effect from the 19th September 1871.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt A T Spens, Acting Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month.

Capt G B Hancock to act as Cantonment Magistrate at Baroda during Capt Spens' absence on leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt-Col J S Trevor, RE, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India for appointment as Acting Deputy Secretary to the Government of India in the Railway Branch.

Captain R F Hancock, RE, is appointed to act as Chief Engineer, third class; Consulting Engineer for Railways and Under-Secretary to Government, Railway Branch; and Consulting Engineer for Reclamations.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

REDUCTION IN THE TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE Government of India having announced that the Inland Postage on Newspapers will be reduced by one-half from the 1st October next, the *Bombay Gazette* will, from that date, be sent POST FREE to all Up-country Subscribers, who will thus be put on an equal footing with Town Subscribers.

From 1st January 1872, the uniform Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, for Town and Country, will be on the following reduced scale:—

	Uniform New Scale.	Old Scale. Town.	Country.
One year, *in advance*	Rs. 42	Rs. 52	Rs. 72
Half year "	" 24	" 28	" 38
Three months "	" 14	" 16	" 21
One Month "	" 5	" 6	" 7-12

For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of R. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* will, from 1st January, be delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address up-country.

New Subscribers whose names are registered before the end of the present year will be allowed a proportionate reduction for the period of their Subscription which falls within the new year.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

ARRANGEMENTS have been made for altering the size of this paper to that of the *Pall Mall Budget*, on the arrival of Paper which has been ordered from home.

Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*, specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports, Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India, and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week. The edition for Indian subscribers also contains the telegrams received from Europe during the Week. Annual subscription, POST FREE, to any part of India, Rs. 12.

Bombay Gazette Office, September 1, 1871.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published WEEKLY, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum .....Rs. 10 0 0
Per Copy 0 4 0

Printed and Published at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

SMITH—September 12th, at Sea Grove House, near Edinburgh, the wife of George Smith, Esq., LL.D., of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LeGEYT—October 9th, at Rajkote, Kattywar, the wife of Willoughby S. G. LeGeyt, Esq., of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BAKER—September 19th, at Sylhet, the wife of E. B. Baker, Esq., of a son.

CAMPBELL—October 6th, at Soorie Beerbhoom, the wife of W. Campbell, Esq., of a daughter.

EWING—October 1st, at Calcutta, the wife of R. D. Ewing, Esq., of a son.

HUTTON—October 8th, at Pantheon Road, Madras, the wife of James Hutton, Esq. of daughter.

SANDERS—October 9th, at Almorah, the wife of Colonel J. W. Sanders, Commanding 3rd Goorkhas, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BRITO—MULCAHY—On 9th, at St. Patrick's Church, at St. Thomas' Mount, by the Rev. D Forde, assisted by the Rev. Dr. O'Brien and the Rev. Mr. Hennessy, Mr. Louis Brito, to Miss Frances Mulcahy.

LYNCH—SHEGOGY—September 11th, at Agra by the Reverend W. H. Tribe, Michael Lynch, Esq. D. P. W., to Selina Harriett, daughter of the late Rev. William Archer, Rector and Perpetual of Crough, Co. Limerick, Ireland, and widow of the late Wellington Shegoy, Esq., Solicitor, Dublin.

DEATHS.

DRIBERG—October 7th, at the Mission House, Tollygunge, the Rev. C. E. Driberg, Senior Missionary, S. P. G., aged 50 years.

MILLARD—October 4th, near Baily, of injuries received by a fall from his horse, Captain W. B. Millard, late Superintendent of the Calcutta Docking Company, Limited, aged 45 years, 6 months, and 5 days.

O'TOOLE—October 6th, Anne Jessie, the beloved daughter of Mr. Thomas O'Toole, aged one year and 19 days.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

All Communications respecting Advertisements should be addressed to the "Advertisement Department."

Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The *Bombay Gazette* is now sent POST FREE to Subscribers in any part of India.

Subscription for One Year from October 1, 1871 .. ..Rs. 45

Subscription for One Year from January 1, 1872 .. ..Rs. 42

Bombay Gazette Office, 2nd October 1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1871.

THE death of Field Marshal Sir John Burgoyne removes from the British Army List the name of the only surviving officer of distinction who took part in all the famous battles and sieges of the Peninsular War. The Duke of Wellington had a great dislike and contempt for the scientific branch of the profession—General Mercer, of the Artillery, in his lately published Journal of the Waterloo Campaign, describes how a comrade's heart was nearly broken by the brutal way in which the Duke d——d him and his rockets—but Sir John Burgoyne seems to have always been one of the few officers who were honoured with the cordial and intimate friendship of the greatest of modern English generals. It cannot be said that Burgoyne's engineering enterprises were as a rule remarkably successful. Ciudad, Rodrigo, Badajos, and San Sebastian, owed their fall less to the skill of the besiegers' engineers than to the fighting power of the British infantry—a power in which the great Duke placed an implicit trust that made him sometimes throw away men's lives in assaults which any other general would have called hopeless. Burgoyne was the only engineer officer the Duke had with him when he began that ineffectual siege of Burgos which he himself afterwards spoke of as "the worst scrape I ever got into in my life." When, however, the siege was raised, the Duke generously wrote in his despatch—what was, after all, the simple truth—that Burgoyne was not to be blamed for the failure of an attempt to take a fortress without the help of heavy guns and trenching tools and soldiers trained to use them. Nor, again, did the British army gather many laurels at New Orleans, where Burgoyne was the Engineer in Chief. In the Crimea he bore all the disappointments of the winter months of the siege without being able to remain to take part in the final victory of the Allies. But Sir John Burgoyne, if fortune did not always befriend him, was always recognized by friends and foes as a most gallant and skilful officer. No name was more loved and honoured in the army than his; and no one could have laboured more zealously than this noble old soldier did in the remodelling of the army required by the improvements effected in arms, artillery, fortifications, and the whole science of war.

It may be considered not unlikely that the baton of Field Marshal will now be given to Lord Strathnairn.

THE condition of our local markets has more than once been discussed in the columns of the Bombay press. We occasionally have dissertations on the real price of articles supplied, sometimes the distance of the Arthur Crawford Market from the more distant quarters of the island furnishes a theme for discussion, while ever and anon come con plaints of diseased and importunate beggars,—scabby, itchy, and filthy vendors,—with crowded, inconvenient, and reeking passages between stalls. With one large market for the whole of Bombay, it is not to be wondered at that malcontents exist; it is, in fact, impossible to please everybody. Still we consider that many of the complaints are perfectly reasonable and equally removable. It is not sufficient to build a market, and then leave it in a great measure to shift for itself; there are many ways of bringing about improvements for and conveniences to the public which would cost little or nothing, but the results of which would go far to bring the market into public repute as a success. In our remarks on this subject we do not intend to depreciate the value of the services of the general staff of the market; we merely speak of things as they are, draw our own conclusions therefrom, and suggest what we imagine would be improvements therein.

A correspondent & our daily contemporary lately called attention to the prices of different articles of food, and went so far as to tell us, in detail, of his success in beating down the sellers. We are all, of course, aware that there is no such thing as competition between natives, and the experiences of the correspondent above mentioned go to prove that combination is the real thing. But, with all due deference to the writer of "Mind Your Bazaar," we submit that no one gains anything by his experience who is unable to go to market himself: even supposing an individual does do his own marketing, it is not every one who has the temper or time to haggle over the price of every article required. Now, one would suppose that the use of a price current was to obviate all this; in fact, to let a person know exactly the worth of articles exposed. It appears, however, that such is not the case; the price current evidently does not even show the general ruling price; it shows, as far as we can ascertain, the maximum price asked, whether obtained or not. Prices vary every hour the market is open; more than this, they vary also every day, so that the price current is really no guide at all—to many it is worse, it is a gay deceiver. Take an example. It is well known, we presume, that fowls are frequently sent from Kurrachee to Bombay for sale, the difference of price at the two ports actually making the speculation, at certain seasons, a very profitable one. Now, suppose that, on the strength of a price current, recently issued, quoting fowls at Rs. 2 each, any large consignment had been shipped from Sind, what would have been the result? We are told by correspondents that the real price of fowls, large, is Rs. 1. It may be, nay doubtless it is, difficult to arrive at an exact price for each article, but surely some nearer approximation can be obtained than that above mentioned. A word, however, must be said in favour of those framing this list. It may be urged that it is not one in fifty who goes to work so knowingly as the correspondent of the *Times of India*, and this is no doubt correct; still, though the quoted prices may be what the heedless purchaser would pay, could not these quotations be collected (for collected we suppose they are) at a time when prices are ranging at average rates? Everybody would be protected by this arrangement, and beating down would almost go out of fashion.

We now come to the question of diseased vendors, and we are no doubt justified in asserting that for every one unearthed there exist at least ten more, "worse than the first." The remedy for this is obvious, and is certainly not difficult. Every diseased trader, *i. e.*, those afflicted with the vile diseases mentioned by our correspondents, ought to be turned out and not re-admitted until he can produce a clean bill of health: the lower classes of natives are notoriously liable to diseases of this nature, and, as all the occupants of the stalls are known, detection would not be difficult, for concealment in such cases would be impossible. But closely connected with this matter of stalls arises a question, the solution to which has, we confess, long remained a mystery to us. How is it that, with the general outcry of want of employment from indignant Europeans in Bombay, we have no such thing as European sutlers in our markets? it is absurd to say that such a system would not pay. Men who are, or profess to be, anxious to obtain any work, surely would not hesitate to do even this much for their living; they are naturally cleaner, as a rule are more civil, and, by contenting themselves with moderate profits, they could not fail to live at least respectably. The real reason we think of the non-introduction of such a scheme is the extreme value Europeans set upon their labours in India: they are not content with pice profits; no, they must have something very handsome before they consent to embark in such an undertaking. The capital required would be little or nothing, while the results would, at least, keep the wolf from the door. But no, great profits or nothing, luxury or starvation, is their maxim.

Again, what about sectional markets, green grocers' shops, poulterers', or all three combined? Who can doubt for a moment that butlers and residents from Colaba, Byculla, Mazagon, Parell, and Malabar Hill, would prefer to purchase at a half-way house, provided they could obtain the same articles at the same price, and who will deny that great profits would accrue to the owners of such establishments? We have said enough to prove that our markets, excellent as they undoubtedly are, have their drawbacks, and some of them really serious ones. We want more of the European trading element. We want real competition, and better arrangements and rules, before we can at all regulate the prices, or declare the market a perfect success.

THE *Times of India* yesterday published a telegram stating that Lord Napier of Merchistoun had called upon the *Madras Athenæum and Daily News* to retract certain charges brought against him in its columns regarding the disbandment of the 19th Regiment N. I. The alternative of non-compliance with the "call" is stated to be an action, in which damages are to be laid at Rs. 5,000. Whether or not His Lordship ultimately carries his point, he has evidently plenty vexations in store for him; and this one, perhaps, he might have avoided and been none the worse.

MRS. NORMAN, widow of the assassinated Chief Justice, sailed from Calcutta for Southampton by the P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bangalore, on the 8th instant.

THE Australian Colonies have given notice that, after the stipulated two years' notice, they will withdraw from the postal contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company.

THE Bishop of Calcutta, the *Indian Church Gazette* assures its readers, knows nothing of any request for three Bishops, such as was attributed to him in a recent telegram from England.

THE *Indian Mirror* learns that the three native Civilians have already been posted; Baboo Romesh Chunder Dutt to the Twenty-four Pergunnahs, Baboo Bihari Lal Gupta to Burrisaul, and Baboo Surendra Nauth Bonnerjee to Rungpore.

THE Chief Commissioner of Burmah is again shortly to start on a tour through part of his dominions. He is expected at Moulmein about the middle of October, from whence he will proceed to the stations of Tavoy and Mergui, and afterwards pay a visit to the Andaman Islands.

THE detachment of the Government Telegraph Department which is to accompany the Looshai Expeditionary Force will probably construct temporary lines from Chittagong to the Demagiri Falls, and from Cachar to Tapai Mukh. Camp offices will, it is expected, be opened at Demagiri and Tapai Mukh.

THE new Governor of the French possessions in India, Commissary General Farron, is expected to arrive in Pondicherry in the beginning of November. The *Courrier de l'Inde Française* says his arrival "*avec ses jolies demoiselles*" is anxiously looked for by every one. No wonder. It did not require even gallant Frenchmen to tell us that.

THE extension of the railway towards Gampola, Ceylon, is being energetically pushed on. The Tamil and Singhalese coolies employed on the railway will very soon have to take leave in order to attend to their own crops; accordingly the contractor is importing 2,000 coolies from Bombay, so that the works need not be brought to a stand-still.

THE members of the Ceylon Civil Service have addressed a memorial to the Secretary of State for the Colonies on the subject of the great increase in the cost of living in Ceylon, and the necessity of some improvement in their present scale of pay. A similar memorial was sent in 1866, but the Home Government then informed the petitioners that their case was not sufficiently made out.

MR. TALBOYS WHEELER has presented to the King of Burmah a copy of his history of India The volumes were bound in red morocco leather with gilt edges, the backs and sides being ornamented with gilt representations of Indian deities. His Majesty is said to have been highly pleased with the present. Probably Mr. Wheeler intended his Burmese Highness to read with particular interest the chapters relating to the "annexation" of the territories of certain Indian potentates who were always squabbling and very obstructive.

MATTERS must be looking serious in Kurrachee if it be true, as we are told, that drinking water there is daily becoming so unwholesome and unpalatable that it is time steps were taken to avert the consequences of the impending drought. The water now procurable is rendered unwholesome from there having been no rainfall this year; wells and tanks are perfectly dry; the sea water is permeating the ground in the vicinity of the tanks, and before long it will help to make up a curious compound which the inhabitants will have to imbibe *nolens volens*.

IT is said that when the Viceroy's letter reached the King of Siam inviting His Majesty to visit Calcutta and other parts of British India, it was honoured with a salute of 21 guns. Subsequently a procession in the usual style of Siamese State ceremonies was formed, and the letter and the Consular party who carried it were conducted into the presence of His Majesty, when Mr. Knox, the Consul General, personally presented the Viceroy's despatch to His Majesty. The King will probably leave Bangkok about the latter part of December next for Calcutta.

IN mingling news with piety, the *Deccan Herald* of Wednesday has the following:—"We regret at having unpleasant information to communicate touching the well-being of one of the British corps in this garrison. We allude to two attempts at shooting non-commissioned officers, which were made last week by two abandoned men, but which, through the mercy of Providence, failed, each being knocked down and disarmed before the trigger could be pulled. We trust that condign punishment, sharp and severe, will be awarded to the miscreants by the general court-martial which has been applied for."

THE *Sindian* says—We stated lately that the Consulting Engineer for Railways in Sind and the Punjab, Major Bonus, had been directed to proceed forthwith to this province, for the purpose of making arrangements for the construction of the "missing link." We now learn that that officer has been instructed to make a final survey of the country on the right bank of the Indus through which the line is intended to run, in anticipation of orders being received, at any moment, to commence the works. It is the general belief in well-informed quarters that they will not be undertaken until three years pass over our heads, or before the line from Sukkur to Mooltan is *un fait accompli*.

WE (*Sindian*) are sorry to learn that Colonel Southey, the popular and highly-respected Judge of the Kurrachee Court of Small Causes, contemplates leaving Kurrachee next month, on furlough to Europe. It is rumoured that Mr. Tyndall, Deputy Collector in Sind, now on his way out, will be appointed Colonel Southey's successor. Mr. Tyndall, we believe, has been recommended for the post by the Commissioner in Sind. A selection, according to our way of thinking, ought to have been made from among some of the respectable and experienced native pleaders either in this province or in Bombay, many of whom would be eligible for the duties, and would discharge them to the satisfaction of suitors.

A RUMOUR is current, says the *Sindian*, in Kurrachee, that Mr. Parkes, Civil Engineer, is now busy in obtaining all the necessary information regarding the Harbour Works in progress prior to the retirement from the service of Mr. W. H. Price, the Superintendent of the Works. We give the report as it has been given to us. Another rumour is to the effect that Mr. Parkes is constructing a model of the important works, including the bed of the harbour itself, to show the extent of the improvements made in regard to the removal of sand from the bar, in anticipation of a visit from Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in the cold season. Two models were made by Mr. Price previous to the last visit of the Governor of Bombay; but this one, the third of its kind, is to be a model *par excellance*.

ONE rumour regarding the assassin Abdoolah is that his execution has been postponed for two months. Another which has spread amongst the lower classes of the native community is to the effect that the assassin of the late Chief Justice has starved himself to death in the jail. The latter rumour has no foundation, and probably owes its origin to the fact that the man does not take his meals regularly. "We (*Englishman*) believe that the circulation of the photographs of Abdullah has led to the discovery of a clue to the man's antecedents. There are obvious reasons why we should not mention the names of men or places in connection with this matter, but we understand that the clue is believed to be a useful one. We trust it may turn out so. The execution of Abdullah will not be entirely intramural, but the drop will be constructed at such a height that after it falls the body will not be visible from outside the jail. The exact date of the execution has not yet been fixed."

WRITING to the *Pioneer*, "M. A. T. C. C." throws out the following suggestion:—"I wish the Asiatic Society or the Punjab University, or some other literary body interested in Persian literature, would seize the sad opportunity of the famine in Persia for making a really good collection of Persian manuscripts. I believe there are vast treasures of literature, not only in Shiraz and Ispahan, but scattered all over the country, of the value of which the owners have often no conception. The efforts which have hitherto been made in hunting for these have been attended with great difficulty and expense. While men are dying in thousands, and homes are being deserted and towns desolated, it is to be feared that many valuable writings will be lost for ever to the world. If a depôt for the collection of books could be established that would give these records of literature a marketable value, and if it could become widely known that documents valueless to the owners were convertible for money and food, there can be no doubt they would pour in in abundance. We should have the satisfaction of conferring a benefit by relieving a great deal of distress, and securing for ourselves a store of literary and antiquarian material of which we are sadly in want."

THE P. AND O. COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The slow rate at which the P. and O. Company will persist in conveying passengers and mails, both via Brindisi and Southampton, has long been to me a source of vexation, and I was surprised that I did not find any fellow-sufferers till within the period of the last two months. It seems also very strange to me that the Government should permit the irregularities with which the Company has recently been taxed. In the *Bombay Guardian* a short time past there appeared such a remonstrance on the subject of the late arrivals of the mails as that journal stands unrivalled in making—terse, cutting, and unequivocally bold. And in your issue of to-day you have, I think, incontrovertibly shown how we might well have the mails brought in a week earlier than at present. The Government and passengers, generally, should insist that their interests are not made subservient to those of the Company as regards freight, &c. The passages via Brindisi are slow enough, but, when one turns from this route (any other is perhaps hardly thought of by most of the community) to consider the voyages via Southampton, the Company may at once be pronounced incorrigibly dilatory. The following is worth instancing: A letter and parcel were despatched to London via Southampton on the 18th July last. The letter reached its destination a couple or three days after the 18th August following, and the parcel was received about a week later than that date. A passenger by this route has stated that each way, going to and coming from Southampton, occupied more than a month, with unnecessarily considerable detention at much expense to him self in Egypt. Perhaps the fines Government levy are not sufficiently heavy to deter the Company's vagaries. Some speedy remedy should be devised for the public benefit.

NUNC AUT NUNQUAM.

12th October.

THE BOMBAY PIER COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—"The Bombay Pier Company", having *suicided* itself—as a Parboo friend of mine very happily described the way in which the company shuffled off this mortal coil—has passed into a *memorial* state, which I will not call existence. In that memorial state we find the chief mourners of the company singing its funeral dirge, and we may now hope that the public have heard the last of the latest speculation in piers.

The memorial of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others is, however, a wonderful document, deserving of a passing notice. Is it not strange that *after* calling upon the public to apply for shares in a most promising investment, and *after* supplying all sorts of *facts* and *figures* in proof of the profitable nature of the undertaking, the promoters should now find out that unless Government should "graciously reconsider the terms of the concession as regards the bunder fees," and "afford the company relief from their incidence," the furthur progress of the company will be in the direction of the moon? Apart from this very wise after-thought, however, I should like to know by what right Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others demand a release from the payment of bunder fees on their *private property?* If bunder fees are to be abolished at the other end of Colaba, with what fairness can they continue to be levied at other parts of the harbour foreshore? And if these fees should be abolished at all the bunders, what better prospect would there be before the company? Probably Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and others would then demand some other concession of an equally special nature to that of a release from the payment of bunder fees. These bunder fees may be oppressive or not,—that has nothing to do with the jocular demand of the promoters of the Pier Company. This demand alone is sufficient to prove that the Colaba Pier has not a crural stump to stand upon.

The promoters of the Pier Company have *now* learned why the public have held back from the tempting offers conveyed in the prospectus, and the reason is, that the Government concession does not exempt the company from the ordinary bunder charges of the port. That is, if Government will only guarantee to distribute a considerable portion of the imperial harbour revenue amongst the shareholders, the shares will speedily be taken up. The simplicity of this reasoning is its highest charm. The promoters have a speciality for seeing through a hole in a deal board, or it may be a Jacob's ladder, composed of longitudinal ropes and transverse sticks.

Opponents of the pier scheme are said to have brought their strictures to the press, and with amusing naïveté Government is assured that most of these objections "have been met." Have they indeed? But in the *meeting* how have the antagonists borne the shock? In single combat victory is not usually considered to be on the side of the dead warrior; but perhaps the promoters of the Pier Company are writing French history for the use of Parisian schools? If so, they are entitled to blow away on the Pandean pipes as long as they please.

Again, it is said that the pier scheme "has the approval of almost all disinterested practical men who are concerned in the trade of this port in England, as well as in Bombay." What the approval of the people of England—the tailors of Tooley Street included—has to do with the Colaba pier, I am unable exactly to see; the practical men of Bombay concerned in the trade of Liverpool were quite affronted because the Liverpool docks were constructed without their approval, but nobody cared very much about their disgust. As to the practical men who are concerned in the trade of Bombay, I was anxious to find the individuals who approved of the pier, and upon my conscience my search was rewarded by the discovery that nobody approved of it—no *disinterested* practical man I mean.

I am tempted to notice the reference which the promoters make to the "public spirit, and liberal support" of Messrs. David Sassoon and Co. to subscribe nearly two-thirds of the capital required to build the pier. When this spirited firm has been brought so near "the scratch," and being, too, the owners of the land estate, as well as the original applicants and recipients of the Government concession, I think it a great pity that they cannot be induced to confirm the rumour which somebody caused to spin round the city that they would build the pier on their own account. Let the Pier Company perish as it deserved; David Sassoon and Co. can afford to do without a company and can erect a pier of their own. By all means let us have a Sassoon Pier. Against such a structure I have not a word to utter nor an objection to urge. It is the flying of bright bunting, the utterance of gilded prospectuses, the offers of sugared almonds, and the sounding of brass trumpets, along with which the public are invited to subscribe for shares and promised to be made rich, that I venture to contend; private enterprize is, therefore, free from my reproaches.

The trade of Bombay may want proper harbour accommodation, but that accommodation must be provided by Government up to the full measure of the necessities of the port. We want no more public companies in possession of the harbour foreshore, and the sooner the existing companies are numbered with the defunct Bombay Pier Company the better will it be for the commerce of the port. Happily the public of this city are no longer under the influence of the friend of the moon, the chund of Prem. Let him who earnabis bread in honesty by the sweat of his brow retain his little savings in security for use in days of adversity. Do not let him again be deluded into venturing to become rich by the new process of public company enterprize. All over India joint stock enterprize has crushed its victims. From the Sounderbunds to Cachar, from Assam to Back Bay, and from Wynaad to Ahmedabad the cry is Insolvency! Poverty! Liquidation! Rascality! If a capital of ten millions sterling is held fast in Bombay and remains unemployed, as some say it is, does it not show that the lesson taught by our late speculations is not forgotten by the holders of this capital? The storm is still unpassed, as every day's experience proves; the wrecks are still uncleared, as may be seen in every street and alley; let us be satisfied then with what Providence has given us and desire no expeditious gains. Our public interests in the commerce of the port need not be sacrificed to joint stock companies when other means of securing these interests are within our reach. Let these means be resorted to, and we shall secure success.

Piers for sea-going vessels, we certainly do not want in this harbour; but what we do want instead cannot be discussed at the end of a letter which is already much too long.

Z.

11th October.

INDIAN SERVANTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your article on Indian servants gives me an opportunity, that I have long wanted, of writing on the subject. Will not the Government interfere between the English and Natives? Does it not know that the detestation in which we hold the country arises chiefly from having to bear with the insolence and extortion of the servants? or that the Indian service is not the prize, in any of its branches, that it used to be because the bazaar people and our servants can charge us what they like? In a station where I meet many Bengalees and Madrassees it is amusing to see their unbounded astonishment at the insolence and rapacity of the Bombay servants. But can we English have no redress? The breed of horses must be sufficiently improved by this time; can't servants, if not improved, be kept within bounds and not be left to widen the daily increasing breach between English and Native? When English ladies are habitually insulted by their native servants, and Englishmen's hands are tied down by their Government, and redress

THE MUNICIPAL BUDGET.

We extract the following from the *Bombay Government Gazette*, published yesterday :—

THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S BUDGET FOR 1872.

INTRODUCTORY.

It is almost unnecessary for me to state that in the present position of Municipal affairs, I have confined myself to asking for the very smallest sums required for the services of the town, in addition to those amounts which must by law, or agreement, be expended on particular items.

I have left the taxation the same as in the present year.

On the 6th June last, I placed before the Bench a Statement of the reductions in expenditure I have then effected.

Further extensive reductions have been made since, which will be found noted in the proper place. On the whole it will be found that the proposed expenditure for 1872 is Rs. 30,22,344, against a sanctioned expenditure for 1871 of Rs. 33,02,570.

The aggregate retrenchment is thus Rs. 2,80,226, or 8½ per cent. on the expenditure hitherto sanctioned. Comparing little things to great things, when we call to mind the excitement which followed the announcement two years ago, that there was a deficit of one-twentieth in the Imperial revenue, and the violent efforts made to bring about a financial equilibrium, we may perhaps appreciate the magnitude of the difficulties the Bombay Municipal Executive has had to overcome. Instead of one twentieth of our income, we have lost one-seventh, and whereas Imperial finances have always large margins on which to operate, we have never had any margin at all. The closely scrutinized expenditure of a city cannot be suddenly curtailed without grievous injury to the public, immediately perceived. Imperial expenditure on the other hand, can be, and often is, ruthlessly curtailed, but the result is rarely known except to an official few, then only after a long interval, when complaint is useless.

I can only affirm here, that retrenchment has been carried by us during the past year to an extreme, that the amounts demanded for our services barely suffice for the wants of the town, and that no margin whatever is left for any casualty or exceptional need for expenditure.

I can only rely on the good sense of the town, that Bombay may not be allowed to relapse into its former condition, and that at least epidemic disease may not, by foolish economy, be invited again to take up its abode in this crowded city.

It will be seen that whereas the expenditure asked for is Rs. 30,22,344 the income is estimated at Rs. 30,54,729, leaving a surplus of Rs. 32,385, which will be found little enough when matters become settled hereafter, and the new Constitution are able to look the thousand wants of the town steadily in the face.

For my own part, I strongly advise that the expenditure for one-half of the year only be voted on the scale herein asked for. Meantime, the new Act may pass and Municipal affairs assume a different and more favourable aspect.

TOWN DUTIES.

The revised estimate for the current year was Rs. 3,67,000, but as we received Rs. 2,73,195 up to 31st August and Rs. 40,000 for September—which amount will certainly be received in October, November, and December—Rs. 4,33,695 is, if anything, a low estimate for 1872.

MARKET REVENUE.

This is increased in accordance with the actuals of the current year.

POLICE FUND.

The withdrawal of the Government contribution explains the falling off here.

THE CLERK OF THE PEACE.

I am unable to control this item, and print a letter from the Acting Clerk of the Peace on the subject.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S, CONTROLLER'S, AND STORE-KEEPER'S OFFICE.

No remarks necessary, except that the office of storekeeper has been abolished, and the accounts now kept in the Controller's office.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

The amount asked for represents the reduced budget shown in my statement of 6th June last, *plus* a small increase in the number of carts and in repairs to plant, which as a matter of economy, must be provided. The estimate is still well below the actuals of 1870, and after carefully scrutinizing every item I cannot advise any reduction whatever.

HALALCORE DEPARTMENT.

Shows a large reduction, already reported.

MARKETS AND SLAUGHTER HOUSES.

The causes of the large reduction already reported.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

I find it is impossible to do without the clerks for registration of births, who were discharged in June on the retrenchments. It is particularly desirable that birth registration should be carefully worked up after the General Census on the 15th December next.

CEMETERIES.

The vote asked for is for bare hearse service, as heretofore.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, MUNICIPAL.

Since my statement of 6th June, this office has been still further reduced. So soon as Captain Tulloch is well, he will reorganize it within the gross amount here asked for.

ROAD REPAIRS, WATERING, AND ROLLING.

In my budget for 1869, I gave an estimate in detail for all the roads, and showed that at least six lakhs a year are required to keep the roads in good order and properly watered, but I only ask for enough for the main thoroughfares as heretofore. The public must not expect good roads if the money provided be insufficient.

MAINTENANCE OF WORLIE SLUICE AND PUMPING STATION.

It will be seen that there are great reductions here. The increase under head "Material" is simply due to the slight advance in the price of coal.

IMPROVEMENT OF STREETS.

The sum asked for is a little more than last year, but not nearly sufficient for the wants of the town in this respect.

PUBLIC LAND CONVEYANCE, LIQUOR LICENSE, AND MUSIC AND POISON DEPARTMENTS.

It will be seen that on the Police Offices coming to the new building, the separate establishments were either abolished or curtailed.

ASSESSMENT DEPARTMENT.

The reduction is due to an arrangement by which the Health Officer's inspectors now issue and collect Wheel Tax Schedules, and perform sundry other duties hitherto carried out by a separate staff under the Assessor.

COLLECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Cannot be reduced.

PLANT AND STORES.

The statement shows exactly what plant is required and for what purpose. It will be remembered that the new plant sanctioned last year was not purchased, owing to the deficit.

PENSIONS.

Call for no remark.

REPAIRS.

This item represents the more annual repairs to Municipal buildings, &c. The statement is sufficiently explicit.

NEW WORKS FROM CURRENT REVENUE.

None are asked for at present.

KEROSINE LIGHTING.

None is asked for at present.

SINKING FUND AND LOAN INTEREST.

Call for no remark.

CONTRIBUTION TO AGRI-HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

I ask only for an amount equivalent to that contributed by Government. The Gardens are, be it remembered, held on trust by the Corporation.

CONTRIBUTION TOWARDS PRIMARY EDUCATION.

The Director of Public Instruction having made arrangements dependent on this grant, I have left it in its place.

CONTRIBUTION TO CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ACT.

The item is struck out.

CONTRIBUTION TO VACCINATION.

This cannot be dispensed with.

VEHAR WATER WORKS DEPARTMENT.

No new buildings or repairs are asked for at present. No new stores are asked for, and, owing to the very satisfactory superintendence of the maintenance by Mr. Macdonald, the reductions already partially reported have, as will be observed, been very great.

THE WATER WORKS FUND.

Can this year pay some of its debt to the Municipal Fund, unless some unforeseen calamity occurs demanding expenditure.

THE POLICE FUND.

Having reason to know that Government will approve such reductions as are shown in the Police Budget, aggregating Rs. 46,116, I have reduced the item by that amount in anticipation of formal sanction by the Viceroy.

The remaining deficit caused by the withdrawal of the Government contribution must of course be met from the Municipal Fund.

The only other item that calls for remark is that for the

GAS LIGHTING CHARGES.

The new contract sanctioned by the Bench came into force on the 1st August last, and the monthly cost for lighting is Rs. 21,862-13-0 per mensem, or say per annum,..... Rs. 2,62,353 12 0

Add proportion payable under contract for new mains.....	,,	1,907 7 0
Add one-third cost of additional lamps, to be paid for in three years.....	,,	7,304 13 0
	Rs.	2,71,566 0 0

This, then, is the cost of lighting alone, to which has to be added proportion of cost of assessment and collection of lighting rate and of general superintendence, in all, Rs. 28,762, which brings the expenditure up to Rs. 3,00,328; or Rs. 52,867 in excess of income, which must of course be supplemented by the Municipal Fund, just as the deficit on the Police Fund has been met.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S ESTABLISHMENT.

Abstract of the Budget Estimate for the year 1872.

Nature of Expenditure.	Estimate for the Year 1872. Per Month. Rs.	Per Annum. Rs.
Salary of Commissioner	3,000	36,000
Office Establishment	833	9,996
Contingencies, Stationery, and Printing	200	2,400
House Rent	50	600
Total...	Rs. 4,583	54,996

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

[Many other tabular statements are appended to Mr. Crawford's report, which is long and exhaustive.]

MR. HELLER'S MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENT.

Good houses continue to testify to the great appreciation which Mr. Heller and his sister have won from all classes in Bombay by their wonderfully-clever performances, and they are nightly applauded to the echo. We may mention a novelty in this magician's performances which in itself makes Grant Road Theatre worth a visit at present. After doing his marvels, he proceeds to teach the audience tricks which look at once graceful and difficult. He does not make a sham of teaching, but actually does it; and even though assistance were not to be sought from the book which Mr. Heller has published, we apprehend no one would experience much difficulty in benefiting by the teaching and having a little *séance* on his own account. Such performers are not in Bombay every day, and we do not think any of our readers should let the present opportunity go by of having a night with the magical arcana of Mr. Heller and his accomplished sister.

THE BOMBAY PRESS COMPANY.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the company's office, Rampart Row, Mr. Cassumbhoy Dhurumsey in the chair. The report and accounts to 30th June 1871 were adopted, and a dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. 215 per share of Rs. 2,000. Mr. Soonderdas Mooljee was re-elected a director, and Messrs. Ramchunder Hemraj and Cooverjee Rustomjee Mody were elected auditors for the ensuing year.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders was also held yesterday, Mr. Soonderdass Mooljee in the chair. At this meeting an alteration was made in the articles of association to the effect that there shall be five directors of the company. Messrs. Roognathdas Gopaldas and Rustomjee Dadabhoy Cama were elected additional directors, four of them to form a quorum, and each to receive Rs. 1,000 per annum. The transfer fees are to be credited to the company. Clause 15 of the articles was cancelled and another substituted in lieu thereof, *viz.*, that the secretaries and treasurers shall be appointed from time to time by the general meeting. The following resolution was also unanimously adopted :—"That the present agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown, and Company, dated 13th September 1870, be confirmed, and that the directors are hereby authorized to sign a new agreement with Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., on the same terms and conditions for the remaining period of four years, but the following clauses shall be inserted :—I.—That the Secretaries and Treasurers, Messrs. Brice Brown, and Company, shall not be removed during the term of the said agreement for misconduct, except by a resolution of the company passed to that effect on the united recommendation of all the directors of the company for the time being. II.—That in the event of there being no partner in the firm of Messrs. Brice, Brown, & Co., for the time being, resident in Bombay, the directors shall be authorized to cancel the agreement with the Secretaries and Treasurers."

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

Poona Collectorate.—The fall of rain was favourable in Indapoor and Haveilly talookas; moderate in Bheemthurry and Seeroor talookas; slight in Mawul, Kheir, and Foorundhur talookas. There was no rain in Joonere talooka during the fortnight under report. The growing crops in the western districts (excepting Joonere and Kheir) were in good condition. Sowing of rubbee was carried on in the eastern district, and growing crops were doing well. The health of men and cattle was generally good—fever and ague somewhat prevalent in Indapoor, Seeroor, and Bheemthurry.

Ahmednuggur Collectorate.—The sowing of the rubbee had progressed where there had been sufficient moisture in the ground. Rain now was urgently required. Slight fever was still prevalent, and cholera had been reported in a few places.

BOMBAY COTTON REPORT.

The Acting Cotton Commissioner presents compliments to the Acting Under-Secretary to Government, and begs to annex a brief opinion of the condition and prospects of the cotton crop in this presidency as gathered from the latest departmental reports—chiefly telegraphic.

DHOLLERA DISTRICTS.

Slight falls of rain on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant. Condition of cotton, jowaree, and bajree is improved.

VEERUMGAUM.

No hope of rain. Weather rather cool. Cotton plants throwing out new leaves, &c. Reaping progressing.

AHMEDABAD AND KAIRA DISTRICTS.

Generally cotton healthy. Grain crops fair. Bajree generally not ripe. Weather warm. On the whole favourable. Rain wanted. Slight dew.

BROACH.

Very hot. No rain since last report. Cotton remains at present fresh from dews. Rice and jowaree suffering. Beyond Broach, in a circle north, east, and west, crops generally in a fair state.

KHANDEISH.

Weather very hot. Later sown crops retrograding. Much more land than usual left for rubbee. Elephanta showers too slight to be of much service, heavy dews; but rain anxiously looked for. Earlier cotton and other crops on good soil at present safe.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Showers continue. Report from all parts favourable. Growing crops of all kinds making good progress.

KURRACHEE.

Sind cotton crop mostly good. Crops at Lahore, Jhung, Ferozepore, Goojranwalla, not good, from lack of rain and canal water.

A. T. MOORE,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

Bombay, 11th October.

The Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Broach, submits the following report on the cotton crop up to 10th instant :—

"The weather continues uncomfortably sultry with a daily increasing temperature. The maximum in the shade for the past seven days was read on Friday, the 6th, 102 deg. 2 min. as compared with 98 deg. of the previous week, and 92 deg. of the week before that.

"On the afternoon of the 7th, we had a shower, but it was too slight to be of any value. The evening dews, however, are copious, and suit young growing crops, such as tobacco and late jowaree.

"It is now quite apparent that the out-turn of rice and early jowaree will be scanty; out of a field of the former I selected three of the worst ears I could meet with. The number of good and bad grains on each was as follows :—

1st Ear.....	Bad 65.....	Good 21
2nd ,, ...	,, 93.....	,, 5
3rd ,, ...	,, 33.....	,, 15

"This shows a very small proportion of good grain. Some allowance must, however, be made for what would in any case go bad, which brings the calculation to about half and half, or 50 per cent. of light, and, comparatively speaking, worthless grain.

"I have seen it reported that the wells in Broach are nearly empty. This is not the case, although they are all considerably lower than they ought to be at the end of the monsoon. Several of the *talaos* in the environs are dry, and others very much reduced. The large swamp several miles to the west, known as the "Asa Talow," has now only four feet in its deepest part, and will be sufficient for the district supply for another month or six weeks only.

"The expectations of more rain are now much less strong than they were. At present it looks anything but showery. The sprinkling which fell on Saturday seems to have exhausted the last fragment of rain-cloud. The sky is now clear and open with the wind in the north and north-west.

"Reports have been received from the Surat and Broach districts up to 9th instant, to the effect that there had been every appearance of rain about the beginning of the week, but unfortunately none fell. All crops are in want of moisture. Cotton still seems healthy, and in some places has flowered freely. In Unklesur and Hansote out-turn of cotton expected to be 25 per cent. below the average. Heavy falls of dew would contribute to the advantage of the cotton crop in the black soil. Fears are entertained for plants in light soil. Wheat and "laug" still being sown, bajree crop being cut.

"Advices from Dhollera state that there were slight falls of rain on the 5th, 6th, and 7th instant, owing to which the state of cotton, jowaree, and bajree is better. From Ahmedabad it is reported (8th) that the cotton plants are green and fresh. Jowaree and other crops look healthy also. The later sown crops are in a drooping condition for want of rain. Rice will suffer somewhat owing to an insufficiency of the same cause."

Mr. C. Wilkinson, Cotton Inspector for Khandeish, Nassick, &c., has forwarded the following report up to 9th instant :—

"I regret not to be able to give any better account of crop prospects since my last report. The Elephanta showers, which were eagerly looked for, only visited a few parts of the districts, and, except in Malligaum, seem to have been light and insufficient to prepare the land for the rubbee crop. As it is, the sowing of this has been effected here and there, where rain fell, but it is almost everywhere delayed for the present.

"During the week ending 2nd October rain only fell in Warrungaum 20 cents; Dhoolia 15 cents; Sirpoor 26 cents; Verdale 50 cents; Shada 31 cents; Baglan 22 cents; and Malligaum 4 inches.

"During the month ending 2nd October amounts varying from 13 cents to 91 cents fell in nine talookas, and from 1·26 inches to 6·68 in the remaining ten talookas. The last and largest amount applies to Malligaum, where the condition of the crops is improved in consequence, but not generally, owing to the irregular manner in which the rain was distributed, and the sowing of the rubbee crop has therefore been confined to certain parts of the talooka.

"The north-western talookas have been particularly unfortunate lately, for, though the rain there was fairly abundant up to the beginning of September, there was more or less complete drought during the month in question.

"As far as I know at present, no more rain has fallen since the 2nd October up to date, with the exception perhaps of a few scattered showers.

"Under these unfavourable circumstances, the general tenor of reports is to the effect that though khureeff crops and cotton from early sowings on good land are yet safe and promising, the long-continued drought is telling severely on later sown crops on light lands.

"Rain is anxiously looked for now to mature the standing crops, and to afford an opportunity for sowing rubbee, but at present there seems no chance of this coming. Fortunately heavy dews fall at night, which assist the crops to some extent, but the heat during the day is much greater than usual at this time of year.

In 17 out of 19 talookas the area under cotton is given at 355,353 acres as compared with 554,496 acres last year, showing a decrease of 189,116 acres, or 36 per cent. The total breadth of land sown with cotton will amount to about 400,000 acres as compared with 616,000 acres last year. A decrease of one-third may be taken as an approximately correct estimate.

"The export of cotton from Khandeish stations during the fortnight ending 30th September amounted to 93 bales and 829 doorus. There is no alteration in the dates for cotton and grain."

The subjoined report up to the 9th instant has been forwarded by Mr. J. Milne, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Khandeish :—

"The weather has been excessively hot and bright during the past week; only one very slight shower fell on the afternoon of the 2nd instant, and was soon dried up.

"In some places cotton plants are becoming stunted for want of rain and flowering prematurely, jowar and badjree are likewise much in want of rain also.

"According to some of the cultivators badjree is a good deal dried up, and will not be much more than half a crop (this is exaggerated), as others speak more favourably of its condition.

"In the cotton experimental fields, the plants are still green and healthy, with the exception of a few lines of Sea-Island at Dhanera, which are a good deal dried up. I may say all our cotton fields here are urgently in want of rain.

"The drought for the past fortnight has been very severe, and the rainfall during the monsoon being so light, the ground is drying rapidly and without more rain very soon, should such bright weather continue, the crops are sure to suffer.

"It is very uncertain what the out-turn of cotton may yet be, as so much depends on the weather for some time to come.

"At Pylaskaira, the cotton crops appear all right as yet, but teel is becoming dried up.

Badjree is changing colour rapidly, and some small patches on light land are now being reaped.

"From Dhoolia reports are still unfavourable, very little rain having fallen there as yet.

"At all the places I have visited during the past week rain is looked for anxiously every day.

"The ryots are all anxious to get the sowing of the rubbee crops commenced. Owing to the light monsoon a great deal of ground has been left for the sowing of wheat, ulsee, and chunna, &c., this season.

"The price of grain in the bazaar is similar to the rates of last week."

SHOLAPORE COLLECTORATE.

"In Sangola, the rain-fall from the Mroog, 6th June to 25th September, only amounted to 4·77 in. Last year 700 acres were sown with cotton; this year none. In the Sholapore talooka, only some 40 acres are sown with cotton. In Marheh the rainfall was 10·74 in. up to the 25th ultimo, and the area under cotton has decreased from 15,038 acres last year to 3,750 acres this year."

POONA COLLECTORATE.

"The rainfall from 6th June to 30th September amounted in Malwa to 55·65 inches; Seroor, 8·06; Joonari, 70·05 in; Poorundhur, 9·51 in.; Kheir, 12·15; Haveilly, 37·40 in.; Indapoor, 7·07 in. Amongst these, cotton has only been sown in Indapoor and Poorundhur, and only to the extent of a few acres, as the proper sowing time was lost. The grain crops are reported to be in a fair state."

SATTARA COLLECTORATE.

"In Tasgaum 16·69 in. rain fell to 30th September, in Malsecrus 13·12 in., in Malwa 37·81 in., in Bhimthurry 10·30 in. Amongst these, cotton is only sown in Tasgaum, Malwa, and Bhimthurry, and that in very small quantity. Grain crops are generally reported promising, and the sowing of rubbee is progressing."

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA COUNTRY.

Mr. W. Walton, Cotton Inspector for the Southern Mahratta Country, has furnished the following report up to 8th instant :—

"The favourable weather reported in my last has continued all the week, and has been most general. The rainfall in Belgaum, for the week, is 3·13, of which 1·5 fell during last night—this brings the total up to 35·15 against 49·67 at the corresponding period of last year.

"In Kulladghee favourable rain began on the 27th ultimo, and has continued since.

"Dharwar, too, has had excellent rain. This has all had a favourable effect on the prices of grain, which have decreased nearly 10 per cent., and as soon as the roads dry up sufficiently to allow of grain being carted, it is probable prices will further decrease.

"So much land was left unsown when the early rain held off that it is not yet all planted, and cotton sowing in places is still progressing. Mr. Lewis, of the Dharwar factory, writes favourably from Hoondgoond in the Kulladghee districts. He states the fall of rain has been good, the crops look well, and more land is taken up with cotton there than last year. Most of what is sown is acclimatized New Orleans, the sowing of which is, he says, on the increase. This is one of the results I anticipated in establishing a branch of the Dharwar factory at Roan in that neighbourhood. The Mamlutdars of Hoondgoond and Bagulkote, both talookas in the Kulladghee zillah, report well. All reports I have in the Belgaum collectorate are good; in the Ulnuee and Chickodee talooks the rainfall is averaging about half an inch a day, with favourable weather for growing crops. In Sumpgaum nearly 3 inches have fallen, and in Gokak upwards of 3½ inches; from both these talooks, as well as from the Belgaum talooks, favourable reports have been received; they all, however, suffered by the failure of the early rain.

"From the Dharwar districts all reports are good, and I quite concur with Messrs. Robertson Brothers & Co.'s last circular that, so far as can be judged so very early in the season, we may 'with the increased land under cotton cultivation look for an unusually large crop for 1871-72.'

"Mr. Fuller, of the Carwar State Railway, writes favourable accounts of prospects from the Gudduck districts, and reports are also good from Messrs. Hazelden and Williams at Mooteebidnoor and Sheagaum respectively. Some cotton has left for the Coast, and small shipments have taken place thence, but transactions will not be large there until all roads are dried up sufficiently for cotton to be carted in from the villages out in the black plains."

Mr. W. Shearer, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments, Dharwar, has submitted the following report up to the 7th instant :—

"The weather in the early part of the week has been showery, accompanied by thunder and lightning. The total rain-fall here is 2·56 cents—1·10 cents fell on the evening of the 5th. This late rain has damaged the fields in places, plants having been beaten down where they were weak; but the last two days has brought a change again, and now that sunshine and dry weather have set in, they will soon commence to look up. The fields everywhere here are well soaked with the late rains. The rain fell moderately at the commencement, which allowed the moisture to get down, and the plants improved with it. Where the seed did not germinate well after sowing, on account of the dryness of the soil, it is now making its appearance above ground after having been in it quite three weeks. In some of the fields, surface weeds are likewise coming up very fast, and I fear clearing will not be attended to for some days, as the jowaree fields generally have the preference with the cultivators. This makes the work difficult, and it is generally hurried over.

"The cotton sown in the experimental fields at present is much superior to that of the cultivators in size and vigour. In different places in the fields the plants have grown wonderfully fast, foliage is large, and wood very succulent. The insect generally called "greenfly" has made its appearance both on the indigenous varieties and in American field No. 1. I have no doubt it was caused by the dryness of the weather, although not noticed by me till my return from Nowlgoona."

SIND.

Mr. R. Fenton, Cotton Inspector for Sind, reports up to 5th instant as follows :—

"Hardly any rain has fallen this season, but the Indus rose to its full average height, consequently the canals filled well.

"The cotton crop is reported good from Larkhana, Sukkur, Boree, and Mehar (Shikarpore collectorate); from Kunnore (Jacobabad district) the cotton crop is reported to be suffering from excessive flooding."

Since the last report submitted by Mr. W. Strachan, Superintendent of Cotton Experiments in Sind, the following up to the 4th instant has come to hand :—

"Grain harvest is general. Cotton plants are everywhere said to be good; picking was begun here on the 1st instant on the low land near the river, and yesterday and to-day several farmers round Sattara have made a first picking.

"The cotton harvest will be general in other ten days. The prospects are still good, and I may now, without fear of being wrong, say that grain and cotton crops are safe for this season. Green-fly is not spreading much, and it is the only unfavorable appearance I have seen in the cotton fields this season.

"The fourth picking of American cotton was finished on the 2nd instant, the late sowing will be equal, if not superior, to the first; all the plants are going on well.

"Wind from a southerly direction, and weather favourable for the present field operations."

A. THOS. MOORE, Major,
Acting Cotton Commissioner.

THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

If the present arrangements for the Camp of Exercise in the North-West prove a success, as we have no doubt they will—or even for the matter of that if they prove a failure—we would suggest that the scheme for the next similar camp shall be based upon the joint stock principle. Let each of the three Presidencies contribute a couple of brigades or so; let the field of action be in the valley of the Nerbudda, and let siege operations be included in the programme. There need be no difficulty in assembling the troops, as the railways will bring them to the spot or within easy distance of it. It would be hard to find anywhere a better country for practising manœuvres than the tract lying between Saugor, Jubbulpore, Hoosingabad, and Kamptee; every sort of operation may be practised in it; there are rivers to be crossed, both little and big; mountain passes to be attacked and defended; plains, forests, scrub, jungle, and sundry old forts. Besides which, the said tract is generally very healthy, and, at any rate during three months of the year, enjoys a delicious climate. Such an arrangement would give all the armies of India equal advantages, and tend to dispel the notion, now becoming tremendously prevalent, that all the good things are carefully reserved for Bengal.—*Madras Athenæum.*

THE RIOTS IN BAREILLY.

The actual facts connected with the Bareilly Jail riot have after all been elicited. There can be no doubt, says the *Pioneer*, that Dr. Eades' imprudent order afforded a pretext for the outbreak. Dr. Eades, by his extraordinary credulity, was altogether the dupe of his immediate subordinates, one of whom was in the secret. These men were pleased to persuade the Officiating Superintendent that *Chumars* were wearing Brahminical threads, and Dr. Eades was pleased to believe them! An indiscriminate order was passed, the prisoners were made sulky, the conspirators handled them as they chose, and the result was the outbreak. —*Indian Daily News.*

OFFICERS' INDIAN ALLOWANCES.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Controller of Military Accounts, dated the 15th September 1871, is published for information :—

"In reply to your letter, No. 692-H, dated 19th ultimo, I am directed to state that the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council concurs in the opinion it expresses that when an officer of a British regiment applies to retire from the service whilst he is on general leave in India, Indian allowances can only be admitted to him from the date on which he ceased to do military duty by proceeding on that leave; unless he should rejoin his corps or appointment under proper authority, and be performing military duty when his resignation or retirement is accepted, in which case the leave in question would not, of course, affect in any way the date from which he would be restricted to British pay."

COLONELS' TENTAGE ALLOWANCES.

The following letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Military Department, to the Secretary to Government, Bombay, Military Department, No. 115, dated 5th September 1871, is published for information :—

"I am directed to acknowledge your letter, No. 3007, dated 28th July 1871, referring for decision a claim from Colonel ——, Royal Engineers, to receive tentage allowance during the time he remained unemployed.

"2. In reply I am to state that the Government of India in the Military Department consider his claim to be valid. The orders under which his claim was disallowed apply only to colonels of regiments who have succeeded to colonels' allowances. Officers of the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery only attain to colonels' allowances on promotion to the rank of Colonel Commandant; until such promotion therefore, they are, whilst unemployed in India, alike with other unemployed field officers, entitled to draw their full regimental pay and allowances including tentage."

AN INFLAMMABLE REPORT.

Colonel Sankey, R.E., who has just returned to Madras from Melbourne, was threatened on the eve of his departure from the latter city with an action for defamation. In his report on the Colonial Water Works, he offered some remarks on the Grand Victoria North Western Canal Company, which resulted in Mr. B. H. Dods, the secretary and one of the promoters of that company, issuing a writ against him for £2,000 for alleged damage sustained by his report; and as the colonel intended to leave the country by the mail steamer on the 10th ultimo, Mr. Dods made an application on the 8th to Mr. Justice Barry for a writ of *ca. re.* against him. The application was based upon his affidavit setting out the objectionable paragraph in the report, stating that it had caused him serious injury, and that a writ for £2,000 was issued. Mr. Dods further swore that the statements in the report were false, untrue, and inaccurate, and that he fully believed any jury would give him the damages he claimed. He had ascertained from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's office that Colonel Sankey intended proceeding to India by the mail leaving on Sunday the 10th, and India was beyond the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Victoria. Mr. Justice Barry said the affidavit was very vague, and would not justify a writ of *capias* being granted under it. The statement that the paragraph was untrue and inaccurate was not definite; it should point out the particulars, and give some reasons, as well as show some malice. If an affidavit containing these fuller particulars were obtained, the application might be renewed. Mr. Hopkins, who appeared for the plaintiff, said he would procure an affidavit of the particulars wanted. Whether or no the application was renewed on the 9th, we have not ascertained, but as the colonel is among us again, it may be presumed that poor Mr. Dods has been left lamenting.—*Madras Mail.*

WOULD THEY LIKE TO KNOW?

We learn that Major Bowen, Acting Commissioner of Police, Madras, at the request of Government, went to certain offices in the Fort on Thursday last to investigate how the local newspaper press became possessed of the information regarding the recent letters from the Home Government on the disbandment of the late No. 1 company of the 19th Regiment Madras Native Infantry. The Acting Commissioner asked for the copies which had been struck off, and the correct number was shown to him. Being fully convinced that not a single copy was missing, Major Bowen asked the head of another office if he could throw any light on the matter, but even here he was unsuccessful. He found that the number of copies was correct, and they were just as clean as when received by the head of the office. Major Bowen was told that, if Government were more cautious and had taken the trouble to mark the communication "confidential," greater care no doubt would have been taken. Major Bowen left the Fort quite disheartened at his unsuccessful investigation, expressing surprise that the press could have become possessed of such important information.

The investigation, we hear, lasted for two hours and a half. The result of Major Bowen's investigation will be communicated to Government.

The investigation was continued on Friday, but no more success attended Major Bowen's exertions than on the previous day.

It is said that further investigation was made by Major Bowen on Saturday last, but that on this occasion he was obliged to obtain the assistance of Inspector Simpson. We hardly think that the combined efforts of the Acting Commissioner and his subordinate have tended to throw even a ray of light on the subject of their enquiries.

Our risible faculties were somewhat excited on hearing the steps taken by Government to discover the sinner who divulged important information from the *sanctum sanctorum* of the Secretariat. Lord Napier will probably remember the lines of his national poet, which if our memory serves us properly run somewhat as follow :—

The nae they talk I'm kent the better
E'en let them clash
An auld wife's tongue's a feckless matter
To gie ane fash.

His Lordship will doubtless think the quotation an apt one.—*Bombay Athenæum.*

THE CURE OF AGUE.

In the last number of the *Indian Medical Gazette*, Mr. Foster, Civil Surgeon of Nasseerah, Assam, relates his experience of the use of hyposulphite of soda in ague, and states that he finds it nearly, if not quite, as efficacious as quinine, but adds that he finds it nearly useless unless preceded by a purgative. He tabulates fifty cases, and shows that the total number of days ill for the fifty patients was 158 when the hyposulphite of soda was used, against 151 days when quinine was given. These results would appear to be most excellent, but unfortunately a statement towards the end of the article leads to the belief that the cases were not ague at all, but that "simple continued fever or *febricula* more correctly indicates the disease." King Quinine is not dead yet, and the alkaloid of the "Jesuit's bark" remains the true mainstay in the treatment of malarious diseases.—*Pioneer.*

THE WAHABEE TENETS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER."

Sir,—In your issue of the 2nd instant is an extract from Dr. Hunter's work on the "Mussulmans of India;" a portion of it runs as follows :—"Each section of them has accordingly published the authoritative decisions of its law doctors on holy war, and proclaimed its disapproval of the Wahabi sedition." You will no doubt remember that Moulvie Syud Amir Hossein published in various papers the kind of decision spoken of by Dr. Hunter. This decision I translated to an officer of Government holding a responsible appointment and of good education, who knows the Syud well. After hearing the decision and deliberating for a few minutes, he remarked—"Had the decision of the Moulvies consulted been otherwise, would the Syud, as a Government officer, have published it? and what security have we to show that the Moulvies really were of the opinion stated in their *futwah*?" This is the opinion of a man better able to judge Indian character than Dr. Hunter, albeit he may not have the erudition possessed by that fluent writer. A further proof of the fact that Wahabi tenets are not disagreeable to Mahomedans, although not known or suspected to be Wahabis is this, that during the trial of Amir Khan and others at Patna, a "bazaar report" reached this place to the effect that the accused were acquitted; great pleasure seemed to have been given by this news to the chief Mussulman residents, who were, by the way, men who would lose by our Government being overturned, although of course when things righted themselves under the Wahabis, should they be victors, these men might obtain places under their rule of equal profit. These men, too, showed not the least sign of sorrow at hearing news of the death of Chief Justice Norman by the hands of an assassin.

No Alarmist.

THE ROW IN THE KING OF BURMAH'S PALACE.

By dawk boat which arrived from Mandalay on the 22nd instant we have news of the sequel to the squabble which we reported in our last as having taken place in the palace. The King, it appears, had forbidden the parties ever again to enter the royal presence, and as one of them had received such a severe handling from his opponent as to be unable to leave his house, he does not appear to have lost much, up to the present, by the prohibitory order. The other however, reflecting upon the probable loss which he had incurred by giving way to temper, induced a friend to obtain an interview with the King and present a petition in his favor. Thus armed the intercessor waited upon His Majesty and drew a harrowing picture of the despondent condition to which his friend had been reduced by the withdrawal of the royal countenance, representing that the unfortunate man had clothed himself in sackcloth and ashes, had refused all sustenance, and shed such abundant tears that the whole city would be supplied with salt for the next six months. Woe such as this appears to have softened the King's heart, or head, for shortly afterwards the offender was admitted to his presence. Here, so overcome with shame as to be incapable of distinct articulation, he submitted to a lengthened homily on the wonderful clemency of His Majesty in overlooking an offence for which his own Sovereign would have ordered him away to instant execution, and finally, being asked whether he would ever do so again, and having recovered his speech sufficiently to answer like a penitent but ungrammatical schoolboy, "No, sir, never no more," he was restored to the royal favour, and left the palace to exchange his sack-cloth for the tweeds of every-day life.—*Rangoon Gazette*, Sept. 26.

THE AMIR OF BOKHARA.

Saliman Effendi, a native of Bokhara, resident of Constantinople, in 1869, accompanied, on his return journey, the envoy sent in 1866-67 by the Amir of Bokhara to the Sultan of Turkey. That envoy dying on the road, Saliman Effendi took on a jewelled snuff-box which the envoy was taking to the Amir of Bokhara as a return present from the Sultan. He is now on his way back, and is accompanied by a native of Bokhara, whom the Amir is, as a matter of courtesy, sending to the Sultan.

FEVER AT BOIDABATI.

At Singhoor, about six miles from Boidabati, in the district of Hooghly, malarious fever is said to be raging with unusual violence. There is scarcely a single man who is fortunate enough to escape the jaws of this fatal disease. We learn that the "Indian Reform Association" has taken up the task of relieving persons at Behala from the dire affliction of this fever; and we fervently hope that the above Association will stretch out its helping hand also towards Singhoor.

INDIAN ITEMS.

A native paper states that the village fever, caused, it is supposed by the floods, is slowly entering Calcutta.

It appears the people of Burmah have put in a claim for one of the three bishops that the Metropolitan has applied for.

It appears that the opinion of the learned pundits of Benares is divided on the question of the validity of Brahmo marriages.

Cholera is reported to have broken out at Dacca, and four members of one family have died of the disease within a few hours of each other.

A letter dated Seetapore, the 4th instant, states that the famous gaol raid case came on for hearing some days ago in the Commissioners's Court, where it is still pending; thirty-two witnesses in all had been examined.

A man has died from injuries received during a scuffle in H. M.'s 65th Regiment. A court of enquiry has assembled, but it has not been successful in tracing those implicated. Many were, it appears, engaged in the fracas.

Ancient Weapons of Warfare.—The local authorities have sanctioned the sum of Rs. 200 for the opening of the *cairns* and *crowlechs* in the Oosoor taluq, Salem, with a view of collecting some specimens of ancient weapons of warfare. These weapons will be placed in the London Museum.

The Moolitan and Kotree Railway.—In his report on the quantity of sleepers procurable in the Sind forests for the new line of railway from Mooltan to Kotree, the Acting Conservator of Forests in Sind states that the total number obtainable is 464,854, the total number required being 600,000.

Astronomical.—It is said that M. Janssen, the Astronomer, who visited Madras in 1868, has been commissioned by the French Government to proceed to the East, to observe the total solar eclipse of December next. He has declined the offer made to him by the British Association to take part in the British expedition.

The *Rangoon Gazette* says it is rumoured that the new Judicial Commissionership is to be given to Colonel Ardagh at Rangoon, and that Mr. Coryton's claims to the appointment are to be quietly ignored. Another rumour has it that neither Colonel Ardagh nor Mr. Coryton are to receive the new appointments, which is to be given to a Bengal civilian.

Wrecks and Fires in Sind.—The police report for 1869, just issued, states that during the year there were 140 fires, occasioning loss of property to the value of Rs. 29,563. Wrecks on the river were not so numerous as in 1868, only 33 boats having come to grief, involving a loss of property to the extent of Rs. 40,338.

Deaths from Snake-bite in Sind.—The police report

FREAKS OF REUTER.

The excellent Reuter should avoid being frolicsome, since German humour has been pronounced by competent judges to contain for English minds only a moderate degree of mirthfulness. We need scarcely inform our readers that Mr. Cornelius O'Dowd, who was yesterday announced as appointed a Commissioner for carrying out the Army Bill, is not the famous writer in *Blackwood* (Mr. Charles Lever) as the lively Teuton would pretend to think, but Mr. James Cornelius O'Dowd of the War Office, well known in literary circles as the former co-adjutor of Dr. W. H. Russell in the *Army and Navy Gazette*. The Sir Frederick Rogers, who is to be raised to the peerage, is the well known Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies. As his baronetcy dates from the seventeenth century, we may presume the distinction is conferred more to secure his services in the House of Lords than to gratify his personal ambition.—*Pioneer.*

THE AUTUMN MANŒUVRES.

(FROM THE "DAILY NEWS" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP WOOLMER, SUNDAY NIGHT, Sept. 10.

About one o'clock this morning I quitted my tent, and went on an excursion designed to test the manner in which the camp was guarded against a night surprise. While in the camp I was properly challenged by the sentries of the different regimental guards. Striking due west I soon passed the lines, and found myself in solitude. Pursuing a footpath, I struck boldly out, leaving the advanced camp of the 82nd somewhat on my left. Not the sign of an outpost picket, patrol, or vedette was visible. Having gained an offing, I proceeded to move on the camp at the head of a ghostly army of imaginary Teutons. At first I dodged by the sides of hedges, careful to keep under cover, but growing bold by impunity I struck ultimately forward on the main road from Liphook to the camp. Advancing with boldness, yet with caution, I still met with no obstruction. My ghostly battalions tramped steadily forward, till at the distance of 100 yards I could faintly discern the outline of the tents of the 82nd. Posting one imaginary brigade deployed with this road as its centre, I proceeded by a slightly circuitous route to gain Lindford Bridge. Entirely deserted as it was, and totally unguarded in any way, I had no difficulty in stationing a trusty ghostly battalion upon it. Then I returned on my track, and leading another battalion round by the road I had quitted the camp, I stationed it in a position near the rear of the right flank of the 82nd. A ghostly detachment of Uhlans I held in reserve behind this body, and massed the bulk of my force behind the brigade originally posted. A ghostly rocket suddenly shot into the air. My ghostly forces closed on the devoted 82nd front, flanks and rear: the Uhlans dashed at the exposed headquarters of Sir Thomas M'Mahon, and carried off him and his staff; the 82nd, after a brave resistance, surrendered at discretion, and the whole of my ghostly army was pouring forward in dense array against the main camp. All this I performed single-handed—or rather I did not perform it at all, but executed it mentally. There was nothing in the world to have prevented me from carrying out in reality the programme I have sketched, and in the morning the 3rd Division would either have been contesting desperately a furious strife, or in mad panic-stricken retreat across the heath country they had traversed the day before. Last night not a picquet, not a vedette, not an outpost guarded the camp of a force professing to carry out mimic warfare substantially as in war time.

The issuing of rations to-day was not uniformly successful. One volunteer regiment had no dinner up to six o'clock, in consequence of some blunder.

MONDAY NIGHT, Sept. 11.

Last night, as on the previous night, the camp remained unprotected by outposts. One evening in the end of last September, a regiment of Saxons surprised a brigade or so of Paris Mobiles, who had penetrated as far as Ville Evrart in the forenoon under cover of the guns of Mont Avron. A number of prisoners were taken, among the rest a corpulent Major who *sacred* vehemently against the surprise, asserting that it was contrary to the rules of war to make an attack under cover of darkness on gentlemen who had got their slippers off, and were making themselves comfortable at what were temporarily their own fire-sides. I wonder, if the 3rd Division had been surprised yesterday, whether the remonstrance would have stood it in any stead that it was Sunday, and that there had been two heavy days' work on the Friday and Saturday, and that therefore the Sunday was a *dies non* as regards keeping watch and ward against surprises.

This morning brigade drills kept everybody from idleness. The 1st Infantry Brigade—seven regiments strong—viz., the 4th battalion 60th Rifles, Dorset Volunteers, Elthorne Militia, 94th Regiment, 100th Regiment, Royal London Militia, and 102nd Regiment, turned out at 8, and formed up in mass of quarter-columns facing west on the further side of the camp of the Dorset Volunteers, and therefore on the extreme west of the whole camp. General Browning, of course, commanded the whole of his brigade, but in consequence of its size it was sub-divided, for tactical purposes, into two demi-brigades, commanded respectively by the senior colonels. The 2nd Infantry Brigade, under the command of Colonel Stephenson, took the field about the same time as the 1st, Colonel Stephenson's brigade is stronger than the 2nd in the material of volunteers. Its constitution is as follows:—2nd battalion 17th Foot, 2nd battalion 22nd Foot, 82nd Foot, 1st Surrey Militia, 2nd Surrey Militia, 1st Administrative Battalion Hants Volunteers, 19th and 23rd Middlesex attached, 2nd Administrative Battalion Wilts Volunteers, 19th Surrey attached.

The afternoon was devoted, on the part of the infantry, to the practice of outpost duty. The 2nd Brigade encircled the whole right flank of the division, sending out feelers to considerable distances on the roads. The 1st Brigade did the same as regarded the left of the division; the two brigades shaking hands with each other in front and rear of the camp.

I question, I own, whether Britons have any special gift for encamping, as regards the handiness and adaptability of the mass. But if he is unfertile in resource, he is uncomplaining and enduring in extremity. This morning saw the son of a duke, with his shirt sleeves turned up, trying what he might to cook a rasher of bacon on a coke fire on the tailboard of a forge cart, while a brother officer, with a face of preternatural gravity—for he was interested in the fry—worked the bellows lustily.

The health of the division continues very good. In all there is not above a dozen men in hospital. One man of the mounted engineer train got his leg broken at Frensham, and had it set at once by Staff Assistant Surgeon Martelli, and the assistant-surgeon of the Bays. Another man of the infantry had his arm broken by tumbling over a tent pole, and a sergeant of the field artillery was a good deal injured by his horse falling on him this morning. I should have mentioned in my record of Saturday's proceedings that the Duke of Cambridge, admitting that the cavalry could not do without their sheepskins, ordered that they should be reissued; and now to-day the whole of the cavalry sheepskins, having been carted out from Aldershot, are as I write being distributed. Some of the cavalry officers still contend that the sheepskins add to the weight carried by the horses, but weight might be saved easily in matters that might be better dispensed with than the sheepskins.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Sept. 13.

There is but one general hospital for the whole Division, located on an elevated and airy site in the rear of the 2nd Brigade. It is under the chief control of Staff-Surgeon Clifford, of the 9th Lancers, and is a conjunction of three field hospitals, each one complete in itself, and capable of providing for the surgical and medical wants of a brigade in the field. The heads of these brigade hospitals, now merged in one divisional hospital, are Staff-Surgeons Kellett, Palatine, and Grant, with two assistant-surgeons attached to each, and a full staff of orderlies, &c. The divisional hospital has in all twenty ambulances, of which, when the Division takes the field, one is attached to each regiment, leaving six in reserve. It seems a mistake that the horses for these vehicles are not with the vehicles, but in the lines of the Army Service Corps, which horses the ambulances, since delay in urgent cases might be the consequence of this disjunction of wheels and motive power. Each brigade hospital contains accommodation and all appliances for the medical and surgical treatment of 45 patients; the divisional accommodation thus providing for 135. This is strictly a field hospital proportion of sick to the strength of the division; and as is the invariable practice with regard to field hospitals, all serious cases are at once evacuated to a general hospital in the rear—in the present instance to Aldershot. There are only about 15 patients now in the field hospital.

Clear the way for the "Advance!" Who or what may the "Advance" be? A Thomson's traction engine, no less. Here she comes, sliding easily down the hill towards the Bank of England, with steam shut off. She has come from Aldershot in about five hours, dragging behind her four carriage-trucks, laden up with 20 tons of biscuit, and other stores. The "Advance" is a great institution, a whole transport troop of the Army Service Corps in herself, but—you see bute always crop up—she cannot operate off the road. Right and left is rough heather ground, full of treacherous holes and ruts, blended with the luxuriant heath—which, by the way, besides blinding rats, plays old gooseberry, I am told, with the lacquer on patent leather boots. But a parson might not shine at heading a cavalry charge, nor would a waiter at the London Tavern shine at taking in the Royal stunrails. The "Advance" is very useful within its sphere of action, and one may be quite safe it will not imitate the locomotive baking-oven and blow up. The "Advance" is a decidedly useful and creditable institution.

But far more popular in the camp is what has come to be known as the "newspaper troop." The newspaper troop wears no uniform except a badge on the capband, but its organization is very good, although its advent was somewhat tardy. Its irrepressible Uhlan turned up only yesterday morning, but soon supports arrived, and by midday every camp was permeated by the troop shouting a warcry not unknown in the streets of London. The work of to-day, as mentioned in my letter of yesterday, consisted of a divisional drill on Weaver Downs; which was more interesting than things of the kinds usually are, as it was worked throughout in two lines. The Divisional parade was at 8 a.m., the parade ground being along the road below the Divisional Headquarters, and on the open space to the south of the camp. The 1st Brigade was in front. I may state that both the 1st and 2nd Brigades have been divided for manœuvring purposes into demi-brigades. The right demi-brigade of the 1st Division is commanded by Colonel Hawley, of the 4th Battalion 60th Rifles, and consists of that regiment, the Dorset Volunteers, the Elthorne Militia, and the 100th Regiment. The 2nd demi brigade, commanded by Colonel Spurgin, of the 102nd, consists of that regiment, the 94th, and the Royal London Militia. The 2nd or right demi-brigade of the 2nd Brigade is retained under the personal command of Colonel Stephenson, the officer commanding the whole of the Brigade, and consists of the 17th Regiment, the 22nd Regiment, and 2nd Wilts Volunteers. The left demi-brigade is commanded by Colonel Watson, 82nd Regiment, and consists of that corps, the 1st and 2nd Surrey Militia, and the 1st Hants Volunteers. The advance guard was headed by the 7th Hussars, who performed their duty in a very creditable manner, followed by the troop of Royal Horse Artillery, the 60th Regiment, the Hants Militia, and a detachment of the Royal Engineers, while the task of keeping open communication with the main body was entrusted to a company of the 60th Rifles. The Bays and 9th Lancers took a different route by Landford-bridge, and the 82nd marched by the same road, but independently of the Cavalry.

On reaching the foot of the swell with which Weaver Down rises to the summit of the broken and roughly serrated ridge known as Bridger's Hill, the 7th Hussars at once proceeded to scatter over the front in skirmishing order, pushing on a line of videttes to the top of the hill, backed by supports of troops. It struck more than one spectator that the intelligence displayed by the 7th in this duty was not of a high order. While in places videttes exposed themselves out on the sky line, others being on the slope, where they might as well have been in the next country, while the videttes did not observe uniformity in their motions, some circling while others remained stationary. Either an enemy was supposed to be in sight or he was not; it is certain that an enemy could scarcely have been in sight of one man and out of sight of another. The advance guard formed up on the crest of an intermediate knoll, the artillery on the left, the 100th taking up position on the right as it came up, with the Hants on its right again, and the Royal Engineers on the right of everything. As the main body came in it was formed in two lines of demi-brigades, the first brigade on the right, the battalions standing in line of quarter columns, with the two regiments of cavalry, not as vidette, forming a third line in rear of the second; the whole formation facing southward. The several regiments fell into their places as they came up for the most part with neatness and absence of confusion, although the General was compelled to check a tendency to too much talking in the ranks of a militia battalion. The advance guard was withdrawn, the Hussars found their way to the rear with the Horse Artillery, completing the cavalry brigade in reserve. For some little time, until the whole had arrived on the ground, the regiments piled arms and lay down. After about half-an-hour's halt the manœuvres began, the cooks of the different regiments meanwhile engaged in breaking grounds for field kitchens; each regiment, it ought to be remarked, having with it in its rear its own rations, no baggage column being formed. The brigades changed front to the right on the right battalions of brigades, the field artillery taking a position on the right of the new alignment, while the cavalry merely altered its position to conform thereto. After a short distance at the left incline, the brigades re-assumed their original front and disposition of demi-brigades, a regiment of cavalry coming up on to each flank of the second line. Sir Charles Staveley's next order was, "Change front half right on the right battalion," a manœuvre executed with the most praiseworthy precision on ground more broken than perhaps any other part of the theatre of the evolutions, and the nature of the whole of the ground was not to be realised by anyone who did not attempt to ride over it at a gallop. The manœuvre just described was only carried out by the first line, the second remaining stationary, until the first by changing front half left on the left battalion of right brigade re-assumed its original relation to the second line, when the latter merely moved up into proper distance. The division next advanced in double mass from the centre, an imposing evolution carried out with most minute accuracy, although a somewhat long time elapsed between its being ordered and its being executed. The division advanced some distance in this formation, and then retired, the horse artillery advancing from the right at a trot up the steep and rugged ground, to cover what, as the result of an interim change of front on the part of the division, was now the right flank. The battery took to the rough ground with great determination, but there is ground too rough even for British artillery. One of the guns capsized, while the remainder unlimbered and came to action front, but the gunners were all engaged in righting the upset gun, which was speedily effected. The 7th Hussars went out in skirmishing order to cover the new front while the division advanced. Nothing could have been finer than the dash with which the 4th and 60th on the right of the first line of division negotiated a tract of dense high furze and the adroitness with which the regiment picked up its formation after the inevitable disruption of its ranks, spoke volumes for the pains taken in its drill. The Hussars having been recalled, the Bays went out on to the hill to cover the rear as the division retired to its original position. The splendid regiment went out in troops at a hand canter, without a single mishap, over some atrocious ground. Then alternate troops broke into skirmishing order while alternate troops remained behind as reserves. The skirmishers of the Bays went to the front as if each man had a couple of spare necks in his wallet; but so well did they ride that there was no occasion for a man to draw on his reserve. On the brigade halting nearly on the ground on which it had formed up from the march, the Bays were recalled, arms were piled, belts taken off, and fatigue parties despatched to the camp kitchens on the knoll by the wood to bring up the dinners. The men carried biscuit in their haversacks; the Control sent out the meat, which was distributed on the field.

At 2-30 the manœuvre were renewed, this time as a sham fight. One evident absurdity in the day's work was the front defending rank standing in up fire from men concealed in gorse, only 200 yards off. The enemy's guns on his right flank did not meet with the strong and judicious reply that might have been expected. The lack of guns on our right for replying purposes may have been owing to the difficulties of the ground. The cavalry were occasionally rather too much exposed, without ever being called on to act.

An excellent order was issued two days ago to the effect that the officers commanding battalions shall keep journals, and send copies of them in day by day to the officers commanding their respective brigades.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 14.

The work of this division to-day consisted of a sham fight, one brigade against another. Each brigade for the day was taken as consisting of a division, divided into two brigades. The idea of the day's work, as devised before its commencement, was this. The second brigade, working as I have said as a division, represented a force marching from the coast upon London. It was commanded by Colonel Stephenson, who took charge of one of the brigades into which for the day it was considered to be divided.

The other brigade was commanded by Colonel Watson, of the 82nd. The cavalry brigade was subdivided for the day into two brigades, that with the attacking force consisting of the 9th Lancers, half of the 7th Hussars, and half a battery of Horse Artillery; the brigadier being Colonel Fiennes, of the 9th Lancers. The first brigade, also representing a division for the day, was supposed to march from the Woolmer camp, where it had spent the night, and oppose the advance of the invading force, protect the camp, prevent the invader's union with reinforcements which were supposed to be converging on him, having landed from a point on the coast further west, and take every effort to dispossess him to the lines of advance in the shape of practicable roads which he was supposed to have been possessed of at the beginning of the day's work. General Brownrigg commanded the defending division; the right brigade was entrusted to Colonel Hawley, of the 60th Rifles; the left to Colonel Spurgin, of the 102nd. The umpires of the day's work were Sir Charles Staveley, Sir Thomas MacMahon, Sir Garnet Wolseley, Colonel Lennox, R.E., Colonel Ord, R.A. and Lieutenant-Colonel Clive, Assistant Quartermaster-General, each attended by two orderly officers.

I understand that the defending force had a strategic plan of considerable ingenuity. To explain its nature I must enter a little in detail into intentions which were not, put in practice. The attacking force having occupied Brimstone and Longmore Woods, and seeing the videttes of the defence, was supposed to ask himself the question how strong might be the defence. Not being able to answer this query by intuition, he was to throw forces to his front out of the woods strong and enterprising enough to compel the defence to show his hand. The defence, so compelled, was to assume the offensive, and act vigorously against the attack. On this basis then grew the strategic plan I have alluded to. The defence was to push the attack vigorously all along his front, so as to puzzle the latter as to his intentions. Then a feigned attack by the cavalry and artillery was to be made on the left of the defence, the real attack in force being, however, on the right, with intent to drive the attack off the main road, cut him off from his reinforcements, throw him back on Bridges, and if not actually turn his flank, at least open up the possibility for such an operation. But the fulfilment of this programme was prevented by circumstances.

Soon after half-past ten the Bays and Artillery were in the position I have described, with their front covered by videttes. The two on the open road by the Cocked Hat were so exposed that in actual warfare, were they married men, there would have been two more widows in the world in a very few minutes with an enemy in the wood. About eleven the videttes began to circle right. Then they must be seeing cavalry. In a few minutes cavalry was visible from the main body, a few videttes of the enemy on the top of Brimstone-ridge. Now the videttes were circling left. Where, then, was the enemy's infantry? Look among the trees in the wood over there. See man after man, scarlet-clad, dodging from tree to tree till the verge of the wood is lined. Is the enemy, then, in force in that wood? It may be so, and he may be contemplating a sudden quick advance out of it. Up with the guns on to the slope, so that their muzzles are just under its cover, ready, when need calls, to be pushed over and brought into fire. But in that event, or at least in the event of a reply from an enemy's artillery, it would be bad times for the Bays, massed as they are in the rear of the battery. A message to Colonel Hawley in the rear that the enemy's infantry are seen in the wood brings back a reply from that able officer that he has seen them already; and here are his riflemen coming up at the double, covering the right centre and the right. How nimbly they come through the broken country, splashing through the marsh, scrambling over fences and through gorse, even at the top of their speed, but when the end of their tether is reached judiciously lying down, and catching their wind to steady their nerves for straight shooting after the excitement of the run. They do not get the chance to be still long, for the enemy's skirmishers are swarming out of the wood. There is the first shot. Soon there is a vicious pattering all along the front, both sides being warmly engaged with their skirmishers. General Brownrigg never gave the attack an opportunity of carrying out the programme by forcing him to show his hand. So to speak, he threw it down on the table. Regiment after regiment came up in columns, in support of the skirmishers of the defence, while the attack never were able to get anything out of the wood save skirmishers. On the right of the attack, or the left of the defence, I cannot say which, artillery is at work. The forest fighting was very warm all through. At times the opposing skirmishers got far too close to each other—nearly, indeed, face to face. There was a good deal of confusion, occasional overlappings taking place. The Volunteers were extremely seal-ous, but their discretion was not always equal to their zeal. I saw one Volunteer regiment metaphorically crunched up utterly. The 94th engaged it in front, while the 60th worked round its flank, and suddenly bursting on it almost from the rear, astonished it with an exceeding great astonishment. The Volunteers require to study cover a good deal more than they seem to do. On the other hand, nothing could be more splendid than the skirmishing advance of the Regulars. I particularly watched the 94th and 60th, and it was good to see the intelligence and pains with which, while ever pressing on rapidly, they utilised every scrap of cover. "The perfection of skirmishing," said a foreign critic to me. Other regiments be found fault with in that they ran too much for good shooting, contending that with the pulses all throbbing with excitement, accuracy in aim must be seriously impaired.

The invader had the worst of it all through the wood, notwithstanding several desperate stands. He was driven through it, and out at the other side on to the open of Weaver's Down. As soon as the attack had got comfortably into position on the brow of Bridger's-hill, the defence proceeded to debouch from the woods. It had occupied Frogmore wood as its right flank, and opened an artillery fire from it in reply to the pounding of the guns of the left flank of the attack. Its columns meanwhile deployed into line, and pushed across the level intervening open. It struck me as a movement which would have resulted in decimation, beautiful as it was. Of course it was to be done—it was nothing more than was done at Alma—but the alternative of an effort to turn the left flank of the attack while its front was kept in play by a show of force about the verges of the wood, and by an artillery fire from the same quarter, seemed preferable to the direct attack, and quite practicable. The movement was, however, a striking one, and carried out with the most perfect order. It was at this crisis that an unfortunate militia regiment, belonging to the attack, found itself in a bad way. It had remained on the level intervening ground while the regiments right and left of it had fallen back on to the brow of the hill. So far as I could judge by the glass it had its arms piled and was taking it sublimely easy. At last the skirmishers of the attack overlapped it right and left. I had been looking at the extraordinary spectacle it presented for about ten minutes, and speculating that when the regiment discovered its position it would, like the fly in amber, wonder how the devil it came there. Just as the Duke of Cambridge, with something that looked like horror, noted the position of the unlucky militia regiment, it seemed to discover its danger, and started at a frantic double to get into safety. But it was not to escape. A corps of regulars, the 100th I think, chased it at the double, blazing into the fugitive militiamen, and did not desist from the pursuit till the runaways blowing, panting and shame-faced, had scrambled behind the skirmishers of a friendly regiment, who, with seeming disgust, blazed into its teeth as it approached them. With a little more promptitude the regular regiment would have bagged the militia regiment bodily; as it was, the experience will teach the latter to keep its eyes a little opener for the future. Just as the defending force was coming to close quarters with the attack, stationary on the brow of the hill, the "cease firing" sounded, and it seemed to me that in one view of the question the battle might be called a drawn one. Colonel Stephenson's position on the summit of Bridger's-hill was seemingly too strong to be forced by any direct attack, and so he may be held not to have been beaten. On the other hand, the defence had done all that it could have hoped for. It had frustrated the enemy's advance; it had converted a defence into an energetic attack; it had hurled the invader backward; it had pressed his left back off the roads by which alone he could advance; and had cleared to all appearance the obstacles that might have prevented its cavalry from turning his left flank under the brow of the opposite swell, and assailing in the rear his communication with his base of operations especially complimented Colonel Spurgin's brigade, and expressed his opinion that General Brownrigg's force had rather the best of it in the day's operations. He pointed out that the 1st and 2nd Surrey Militia had been cut off and taken in flank by the skirmishers of the 102nd. I may note that the 2nd Surrey having been beaten and theoretically dead or captured in consequence of having been so long in the wood, was sent to the rear in accordance with the regulations, leaving pas-one of taking part in the rest of the day's operations. A mounted officer of the regiment was actually taken prisoner by the 60th Rifles. One of the Duke's criticisms was that the artillery were not enough used on either side, and that all arms were a little too fond of putting themselves on the sky line, and so becoming exposed, and lastly, that the reserve ammunition was never up in time.

The feint attack from the left of the defence on the right of the attack turned out a failure.

One important lesson that these manœuvres, so far as they have yet gone, teach, is the inconveniences and indeed inefficiency of a scratch staff got together at short notice, as compared with an organised and permanent staff, such as we see in Germany. The chief of the staff is probably equal to the best staff chief in Germany, but he only came down the day before yesterday to take up his duties with an army, with generals, and with subordinates all in various degrees new to him. He was new to them also—the feeling of mutual acquaintanceship which is so valuable does not exist. Then it does not look well, and it cannot tend to efficiency to find staff officers unable to recognise commanding officers, and forced to inquire whether "that old gentleman is so and so." We have spent a good deal of money in colleges and other ways to create a staff for our army, and we are as destitute of a staff organization as if we had never spent a farthing.

To-morrow the camp here is to be struck at 8 a.m., and the division is to march back to Frensham.

(CORRESPONDENT WITH THE THIRD DIVISION.)

CAMP, FRENSHAM, THURSDAY NIGHT, Sept. 15.

"WHICH has won, sir?" "Do you know who had the best of it?" "We weren't licked, sir, were we?" These were some of the questions put to me as I trotted past the 1st Brigade on the way to the Woolmer Camp from the scene of yesterday's engagement. It was pleasant to note, from such indications, how deep was the interest which the troops took in their work. It was with them no stilted field-day parade, in which the chief solicitude of the men is about their soiled belts and being overlate for dinner. The war horse snuffeth the battle from afar, the soldier knows when he has been doing something like fighting. His heart is in his work; the man that carries the rifle or wields the sabre is not, as some think him, a God-forgotten doer of work to which he is driven, a thoughtless swallower of as much beer as he can get, mere common trash of cannon fodder; and not only is his hand in work, but he knows when that work is well done. Do you think the men of the 4th or 60th did not know yesterday, without any telling, that their cunning flank movement was an extinguisher on volunteer regiments? And do you think that there was a man of Hawley's Bottlegreens that did not chuckle over the manœuvre of the picquet troop of the Bays young Rattledge had in charge? As his visiting party went round the videttes, there stood on a side road a solitary vidette of the 7th Hussars, who was facing the wrong way, and seemed the reverse of on the alert. Ruttledge thought he was to be captured. A waggon was going up the road. He masked a couple of files behind this, and the Hussar gasped again with blank wonder when he found his bridle rein seized on either side. Do you think these troopers of the Bays did not enter into the spirit of this road, or that the captured Hussar, as he was brought in a prisoner, was not full of wrath and shame? Did the captors of the major of the 2nd Surrey fail to talk of the exploit over their pipes in the bell tent in the gloaming? If any man discredits my assertion that the troops take as much interest in these evolutions; are as eager to do themselves credit in them as are their officers; and are as eager to know what the fiat of the umpires has been, he has only to spend an evening, going about unseemingly, in the regimental camps. Why did the 4th and 60th, in the wood yesterday, get to actual fisticuffs with an obstinate regiment of the retreat that would not retreat? Reprehensible conduct, no doubt, on the part of Colonel Hawley's slashing soldiers, but not compatible with indifference to what was going on. Then, I ask, why should the division not be told the result of the day's work? The umpires arrive at a decision, but nobody knows it with the exception of the staff below the rank of an officer commanding a battalion. Your linesman does not know except he use his own rough and ready reasoning faculties who had the best of it. The regiment that made a fool of itself has no distinction made between it and the regiment which, by dint of enterprise and intelligence, did creditable work that deserved its meed of credit. After every victory the orders of the day compensate men, and corps for wounds, losses, fatigues, and hardships. Surely it were possible to publish in the divisional orders a memorandum for the umpires, giving their finding as to the result of an action, assigning credit where credit is due, and not withholding censure where censure is due. If this were done, orders would be worth listening to.

As mentioned yesterday to-day's work has consisted only of a march from Woolmer to Frensham. The week's campaigning has worked wonders in making real soldiers. Fellows who tumbled on to parade last week with half their kit forgotten on the shelf above their bed or under their pillow, now turn out in a steady, systematic style, as little thinking of forgetting any one of these belongings as being late on pay parade. At eight precisely the advance was sounded. General Brownrigg's brigade melted rapidly from the ridge of Broxmead, Colonel Stevenson's hardly less quickly streamed over Lindford-bridge. At twenty minutes to nine o'clock I left the ground that had lately been a camp, and I rode in the rear of the last waggon. Forty minutes to clear a divisional camp of its baggage column—this is real soldier-like smartness, and a Prussian division never stood in boots that could beat it.

To-day's camp is almost exactly on the same ground as that previously occupied at Frensham. The 94th, as before, lie on the western side of the pond, with the Dorset Militia behind them. To-morrow the division marches to Putnam Common, in anticipation of the conjunct operations against the 1st Division on Saturday.

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A STRANGE CATASTROPHE.

The *Cape Town Standard and Mail* contains an account of a painful catastrophe which has happened at Victoria West, Cape of Good Hope. Mr. Franz Hugo, one of the sufferers, thinks the disaster was in consequence of a waterspout. His statement is to the following effect:—"In consequence of hearing a loud crash, or burst of noise, he hastened outside, and by the gleam of a flash of lightning saw that his stable and wagonhouse had been swept away. He rushed into the house to fetch his wife and children to try to save them, and the waters came by and around so suddenly and with such a tremendous rush that he was afraid for their lives. So he took a child, his wife took another, and a Kaffir took a third, but his wife went back into the dwelling to fetch the remaining one. At the moment she entered the house gave way and fell, the water washed her out. Mr. Franz Hugo thrust forth his hand and caught her. They were carried down a good distance together, but the great strength of the stream bore her away from him. How he was saved is a mystery to himself, but when he recovered he found himself on the side of a hill, his little boy of about seven or eight years being with him." The river of the village, which only runs when there are heavy rains, was estimated to have a depth of water of 40 feet, and the force was so great that it carried everything before it. A building containing "27 coloured people was swept down the village, and by a miracle two out of that number escaped, although the Committee, appointed to enquire as to the number of missing persons in the village report only 45 as deficient, 83 bodies have been buried." It is supposed that persons not connected with the village—farmers coming in that evening, or parties returning from the diamond-fields—must have been overtaken by the rush of the river and have fallen victims to its force. Beside the loss of life, the destruction to property has been very disastrous.

THE DIAMOND FIELDS.

The *Cape Mail* of the 9th ult. states that the news from the Diamond Fields is highly satisfactory. The finds, says the *Cape Standard*, are enormous. A diamond of 120 carats has been unearthed at Du Toit's Pan. Dr. Atherstone, who was one of the first to declare that diamonds existed in South Africa, was present when the diamond was found. A letter received in town from Du Toit's Pan, and dated the 15th of July, contains the following interesting particulars:—"The weather has been cold. Ice an inch thick, and the ground covered with a white frost in the mornings. Raymond and Co. have started their engine and sifting machine just at the back of our tent. The engine is a success, but the sifting machine is susceptible of improvement. The steam engine created an immense sensation among the Dutch, the most of whom had never heard a steam-whistle before. They crowded round so that very little work could be done. The next day the party found a 1-carat diamond. There are 20,000 people at this farm, De Beer's, and Bultfontein; and although you see little mention of the finds in the papers, they are immense. I see diamonds from 20 to 60 carats every day. At De Beer's Rawstorne, of Colesberg, and half-a-dozen others purchased a claim of £110, and in four weeks took out sixty-three diamonds, including some of 17, 16, 8, 6, 4, and 3 carats. Quite a town is built round the public or market square. Bowling-alleys, billiard-saloons, hotels, restaurants, and stores without end."

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